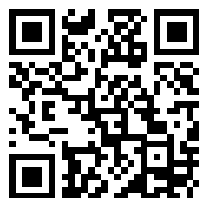

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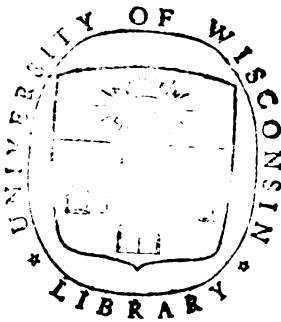
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REGIMENTAL RECORDS

OF THE

1ST BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY

FORMERLY

THE 71ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

—:O:—

1777 TO 1906.

—:O:—

Reprinted from the original Records
1906.

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Dinapore:
The Watling Printing Works,
1907.

University of Wisconsin Press
728 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1494

490'636

New

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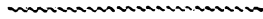
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1907

MINUTE PAPER.



71ST. REGIMENT.



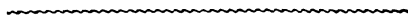
Raised as the 73rd Regiment in 1778.



The 2nd Battalion embarked for Gibraltar in 1780, where it arrived 18th January 1780 and where it served during the siege and until May 1783.

In 1786 the numerical title of the Regiment was changed from 73rd to 71st.

The Regiments which in 1784, received permission to bear the word "Gibraltar" were the 12th, 39th, 56th and 58th, which were on the strength of the Garrison at the commencement of the blockade, 21st June 1779 and served during the whole of the siege.



By General Hill's despatch of 30th October 1811, it appears that the following Battalions of Infantry were engaged at Arroyo del Molino, *viz*:—28 Foot, 1st Bn., 34th Foot, 2nd Bn., 39th 2nd Bn., 50th 1st Bn., 71st and 92nd Regts.

The Gold Medal was not given for this action and consequently the name was not placed on the colours of the Regiments engaged, with the exception of the 34th Regiment, which, for the reasons specified in the enclosed copy of a submission to The Queen was in 1845, permitted to bear the words.

The despatch states that the 71st and 92nd Regiments charged into the town with cheers and drove the enemy everywhere at the point of the bayonet.

27—10—79.

COPY—

Most humbly submitted to Your Majesty by Your Majesty's most dutiful subject, and devoted servant,

(Sd). WELLINGTON.

That the Thirty-fourth Regiment be permitted to bear upon its Regimental colour the words

“Arroyo dos Molinos”

in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the second Battalion of the Regiment in the operations at Arroyo dos Molinos on the 28th October 1811, when the Battalion formed part of Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill's Division of the army under the command of General The Viscount Wellington,—on which occasion the Brigade, to which the Battalion belonged, succeeded in cutting off the enemy's retreat, capturing the French Thirty-fourth Regiment, and many other prisoners,—as well as the Brass Drums and Drum-Major's Staff, of the French Thirty-fourth, which Trophies are still in possession of Your Majesty's Thirty-fourth Regiment.

This distinction is now specially recommended in consideration of the Thirty-fourth Regiment having been authorised by His late Majesty King William the Fourth in the year 1836, to wear a *red and white Tuft* in commemoration of its gallantry on the above occasion, but which distinction has since ceased, in consequence of the pattern Tuft established for the use of the Infantry, generally, being now red and white.

It is most humbly proposed, that this case be made an exception to the rule, hitherto observed, of limiting the distinction on the colours of Regiments to the names of those actions for which medals have been granted,—as a compensation to the Thirty-fourth Regiment for the loss of the distinctive Tuft which His late Majesty was graciously pleased to concede to the Regiment, as herein stated.

Approved—

(Sd). VICTORIA, R.

30th May 1845.

1777
Raising and Em-
bodying the Regi-
ment by Lord Mc-
Leod.

In the month of December 1777, the letter of service bears date, upon which His Majesty's 71st Regiment of Infantry was raised. The Regiment was raised by the Right Honorable Lord McLeod who became its first Colonel, and in the *month of April* of the following year, the Corps was embodied at Elgin in North Britain under the denomination of McLeods, Highlanders.

1778
Embarked at Fort
George for Guernsey
and Jersey.

In May, the Regiment, 1100 strong, embarked at Fort George under Lord McLeod's command and proceeded to the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, where it was stationed for six months;—It then re-embarked, and landed at Portsmouth where it was cantoned for the remainder of the year in the neighbouring villages.

1779
Embarks for the
East Indies in Sir E.
Hughes Fleet.

Takes the Settle-
ment of Goree in Af-
rica and proceeds to
the Cape of Good
Hope.

1780
Sails for India and
arrives at Madras

In January—The Regiment, in strength about 1100 Rank and File and commanded by the Colonel Lord McLeod embarked on board Indiamen destined for the East Indies,—Three vessels made part of a Fleet, escorted by Rear Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, which in its passage touched at Goree upon the Coast of Africa and captured that settlement from the French. After leaving Goree, the Fleet proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope at that time in possession of the Dutch, and there landed the sick. The Fleet were detained for three months in Table Bay for the purposes of refreshment and recovery of their sick. It then got under weigh and sailed for India. The voyage was upon the whole prosperous, but tedious, and terminated by the ships coming to anchor in Madras Roads *on the 20th of January* being twelve months from the time of embarkation in England. The Regiment landed immediately at Fort St. George, and after remaining there in Barracks about a month was removed to Vanamalee—At this period the Regiment was numbered 73.

Before we proceed any further with the history of this Battalion, it appears necessary to introduce upon Record the 2nd Battalion of the Corps, for the raising

of which, Lord McLeod had been granted a letter of service in the month of *August 1776*. In *March 1779* this Battalion 1000 strong, Embarked at Fort George in Scotland under the Command of Lieut. Colonel the Honble. George Mackenzie, brother to Lord McLeod and proceeded to Portsmouth. From thence it went on in Transports to Plymouth where the Battalion landed, and was encamped upon Machers Heights until the 27th of November following. After the breaking up of this Camp the 2nd Battalion embarked for Gibraltar, in Transports under convoy of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney. When in the Bay of Biscay, the Fleet encountered and captured the Spanish Coraccas Fleet, and the Admiral being compelled to employ many of the Crews of the Ships of War in manning the prizes, called upon Lt. Colonel Mackenzie for the service of the Corps as Marines. A few days after the men were distributed for this purpose, the Fleet fell in with the Spanish Admiral Sangara, the Fate of whose Fleet is well known, being all, either taken or dispersed. Nothing more of moment transpired during the remainder of the voyage, and *on the 18th of January 1780*, the second Battalion disembarked at Gibraltar (just two days sooner than the First Battalion landed at Madras), where it served until the *Month of May 1783* participating fully in all the danger's and glory of the ever memorable siege of that fortress by the Spaniards and French, which took place within that period. It was Commanded during the whole of the siege by the Honble Lieut. Col. McKenzie.

In May 1783 the Second Battalion Embarked in Transports and sailed from Gibraltar for Portsmouth, where it landed in July, and in the month following marched from Hilsea Barracks to Stirling in Scotland where it was disbanded *on the 3rd of October*.

In 1784 the Officers belonging to the late 2nd Battalion who were Regimentally Senior to those serving with the First, had the option afforded them, of joining that Battalion in the East Indies at their own expense, of which some availed themselves.

1790
1st Battalion.

We shall now return to the 1st Battalion (now 73rd Regiment), whom we left in Cantonments at Panamalee.

Joins the Army of
Sir H. Munro at St.
Thomas's Mount

Six months subsequent to the arrival of the Regiment at Panamalee, it joined the Army then assembling at St. Thomas's Mount under the Command of Major General Sir Hector Munro consisting entirely of the Troops of the Honble. East India Company with the exception of the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment then about 800 strong.

The Army of Sir Hector Munro amounted to between 4 and 5000 men, and was thus composed

Composition of
that Army.

European Infantry	1000
„ Artillery	300
„ Dragoons	30
Native Infantry	3250
„ Dragoons	30

With 30 Field Pieces and Howitzers and Four Battering 24 Pounders.

Army moved to
Conjeveram in the
hope of being joined
by Colonel Baillies
Corps from the North-
ward.

This Corps marched to Conjeveram, 60 Miles westward of Madras, where it was arranged, that they should be joined by a Detachment from the northward under the Command of Colonel Baillie.

Hyder Ally raises
the Siege Arcot and
detaches Tippoo Saib
to intercept Colonel
Baillie.

At this period, the Nabob of Mysore, Hyder Ally Khan, was engaged in besieging Arcot, the Capital of the Carnatic, but when he learned the movement of Sir Hector's Force, he quickly raised the siege, and detached his son Tippoo Saib, with 40,000 Horse and Foot, and 12 Guns, to intercept Colonel Baillie, and prevent his junction with the Main Army, as had been ordered.

Tippoo succeeds in
preventing the junc-
tion.

The Rank Compa-
nies of 71st detach-
ed with Col. Alecher
to reinforce Colonel
Baillie.

In this Manœuvre, Tipoo Saib succeeded, and Sir Hector was compelled to detach Colonel Fletcher with 1000, men, to reinforce Colonel Baillie. The two Flank Companies of the 73rd (now 71st) made part of this Detachment the Grenadiers were commanded by Lieut. the Honble. John Lindsay, and the left com-

pany by Captain (now General Sir David Baird.) Colonel Fletcher joined Colonel Baillie at Perembankum on the 9th of September and on the following day, they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Force, and the whole of this ill fated Detachment were either killed, taken or dispersed.

Upon this unfortunate occasion, the Flank Companies were almost annihilated.

Captain Baird received seven wounds and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Lieutenant Lindsay received nine, and was also made prisoner

Lieutenant Melville was totally disabled by his wounds

and

Lieutenant Gunn of the Grenadiers }
Lieutenant Geddes Mackenzie of } were killed
the Lt. Compy }

being the sum total of the officers serving at the time with the two Companies. Of the Non-Commissioned Officers and privates, only two men joined the Battalion, and those were found in the Jungle desperately wounded.

The melancholy fate of these Companies rendered it necessary for Lord McLeod to form two new Flank Companies from the Battalion.

After Colonel Baillies defeat, Sir Hector Munro retired with the Army to Chinglipet, much pressed on his march by the enemy. The wounded and sick being left at Chinglipet the Army went into Cantonments on Choultey Plain for the rainy season, which had now set in. In the Retreat the troops had suffered severely from fatigue and want of provisions. Captain Gilchrist of the Grenadiers (whose Ill health prevented him from being with his company in Colonel Baillies. defeat) died, and Lieutenant Alexander Mac-

kenzie with a great many soldiers; were wounded in skirmishes with the enemy.

1781

1781

The out posts attacked by Tippoo Saib.

The Army moves to Chillumbourn upon the Coleroon the Pagoda attacked by the Piquets under Major Shaw of the 71st but repulsed.

Hyder moves for Tanjore to the relief of Chillumbourn.

Sir Eyre Coote to get supplies moves towards Cuddalore Hyder Ally nearly surrounds the British Army on the Plains of Porto Novo.

Upon the 17th of January, the Army being reassembled took the Field under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote. At this period, the strength of the 73rd (now 71st) did not exceed 500 men. Hyder Ally was now in the Tanjore country committing every species of outrage and devastation. In June Sir Eyre Coote moved the Army along the Coast southerly towards Cuddalore, where his Outposts were attacked by Tippoo Saib, who was repulsed. Sir Eyre afterwards moved his whole Force to Chillumbourn upon the Coleroon, where the enemy had a large magazine of grain. The Pagoda was attacked by the piquets under the Command of Major Shawe of the 73rd (now 71st) but the detachment was repulsed, and that officer wounded.

Hyder Ally, apprehensive for the safety of Chillumbrum, moved the whole of his Army in the direction of that place, from Tanjore and Trichinopoly while Sir Eyre Coote with the view of obtaining supplies from the shipping, moved his Corps towards Cuddalore; Hyder by forced marches and manœuvres had nearly surrounded our Army on the Plains of Porto Novo; about two days march to the southward of Cuddalore.

At four O'clock on the morning of the 1st of July Sir Eyre Coote put his Army about 8000 men in movement, while that of the enemy, computed at 100,000, were observed to range themselves in order of battle.

Battle of Porto Novo 1st July 1781.

71st Commanded by Col. Crauford.

The Army of Sir Eyre Coote formed on the Plain in two Lines. The 73rd (now 71st) was commanded by Colonel James Crauford (Lord Macleod having some time before returned to England) and had its station in the First Line under the orders of Sir Hector Munro; Major-General Stuart, Commanded the Second Line. The Action commenced by an

advanced movement of the English troops, and the contest was sustained with great spirit by both parties until night, when the firing ceased, and we remained masters of the Field.

Our Veteran Chief Sir Eyre Coote was so well pleased with the conduct of the Regiment upon this occasion that he was heard to exclaim, addressing himself in the heat of the Battle to one of the Pipers "well done my brave fellow you shall have silver Pipes when the Battle is over"—The General did not forget his promise, but in addition to a General Order expressive of his sense of the gallantry, and steadiness of the Regiment in the Battle of Porto Novo, he presented a handsome pair of silver Pipes (value 100 Pagados) to the Corps, upon which was engraved a suitable inscription, and which he desired might be preserved as a lasting monument of his approbation of the conduct of the 73rd (now 71st) in the Field of Porto Novo.

The conduct of the 71st notified in General Orders, and Silver Pipes given by Sir Eyre Coote in testimony of his Approbation.

The result of this Battle enabled Sir Eyre Coote to reach Cuddalore, the point of destination *on the 4th of July* and soon after, the Army was moved to St. Thomas's Mount.

On the 3rd of August. The force from Bengal under the orders of Colonel Pearse; most happily for the fate of the Carnatic, formed a junction with Sir Eyre Coote's Army at Palicate, to which place the Army had moved in order to facilitate that important object—Our force altogether now amounted to 12,000 men.

The first Brigade composed entirely of European was commanded by Colonel Crauford of the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment, and had its station generally in the centre—Major-General Sir Hector Munro, commanded the Right Wing, and Colonel Pearse the Left.

About this period (August) died, universally regretted, Major James Mackenzie of the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment. His exertions in the early part of the Campaign, had brought on illness, which terminated his valuable life.

On the 16th of August, the preparations which had been actively carried on for the siege of Arcot, and for the relief of Villore, being completed, the army was put in movement. On the 20th Tripasoor was retaken, by which conquest a very large supply of grain fell into our hands. The camp of Hyder Ali's main army was now at Conjeveram, and every exertion was made by his Detachments to interrupt the progress of our troops.—*On the 27th* we came in sight of his army drawn up in order of battle upon the very ground where Colonel Baillie had met his defeat, a position which Hyder's religious notions induced him to consider lucky, and thus encouraged or inspired, he seemed determined to hazard a second general action:—He accordingly commenced the attack by a smart cannonade, and an obstinate contest ensued, which lasted the whole day, and which terminated by our defeating the enemy in all efforts, and forcing him to retire from all his positions.

Circumstance of peculiar horror attending the field on which the battle was fought.

There was a circumstance peculiar to this field of battle which stamped it with aggravated horrors, such as we do not remember to have ever read of in any details of former battles ancient or modern. It is so ably and feelingly described by Captain Munro in his narrative, that we shall give it to our readers in his language. (*Page 248.*)

Extract from the narrative of Capt Munro relative to the field of Battle.

“Perhaps there came not within the wide range
 “of human imagination, scenes more affecting or cir-
 “cumstances more touching than many of our army
 “had that day to witness and to bear; on the very
 “spot where they stood, lay strewed amongst their
 “feet the relics of their dearest fellow soldiers and
 “friends, who near twelve months before had been
 “slain by the hands of those very inhuman monsters,
 “that now appeared a second time eager to com-
 “plete the work of blood. One poor soldier with the
 “tear of affection glistening in his eyes, picked
 “up the decaying Spatterdash of a valued brother,
 “with the name yet entire upon it, which the tinge
 “of blood and effects of weather had kindly spared.
 “Another discovered the club or plaited hair of his

"bosom friend, which he himself had helped to form, and knew by the tie, and still remaining colour."

"A third mournfully recognized the feather, which had decorated the cap of his inseparable companion. The scattered clothes and wings of the 73rd flank companies were everywhere perceptible, as also their helmets and skulls, both of which bore the marks of many furrowed cuts. These horrid spectacles, too melancholy to dwell upon, while they melted the hardest hearts, inflamed our soldiers with an enthusiasm and thirst of revenge, such as render men invincible; but their ardour was necessarily checked by the involved situation of the army."

Upon this horrid spot, the army halted two days subsequently to the late battle, and it was then compelled to retire to Tripasoor, to secure provisions. At this period the health of Sir Hector Munro obliged him to leave the army.

The Army return to Tripasoor.

Sir Hector Munro leaves the army.

On the 19th of September—Sir Eyre Coote made a movement towards Viilore, the relief of which place Hyder Ali seemed determined to oppose, by occupying in order of battle, the Pass of Sholingar at the same time that very spirited attacks were made against the fortress.

On the 27th—Colonel Crauford, now second in command received the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to move the British Army to the front. Hyder Ali confident of success made a forward movement to meet them, and a general action commenced. A detachment commanded by Colonel Edmonstone (and of which the flank companies of the 73rd (now 71st) made part) succeeded in turning the left flank of the enemy and fell upon their camp and rear. The day closed by the total defeat of the enemy, who was pursued by the Cavalry until sunset.

On the 1st of October.—Under circumstances the most distressing and unpromising, but with the hope of obtaining the supplies of provisions, of which the army was quite destitute, and for which no previous arrange-

1781

ment had been made by the Government, Sir Eyre Coote boldly pushed through the Sholungar Pass, and after a march of two days, encamped at Altaman-cherry in the Polligur country. Here by the friendly aid and kindness of Bum Roye, one of the Pollar Princess, the army was well supplied with every requisite.

On the 26th—The camp was moved to Pollipot and the sick and wounded to Tripassoor. Villore was also relieved. This most desirable object being effected, the army, reinforced by Colonel Laing, with 100 European Grenadiers from Villore, proceeded to the attack of Chittoor, which after a very gallant resistance, capitulated.

With a view to get our army out of a country so very inaccessible, Hyder Ali proceeded to the attack of Tripassoor, and *on the 20th of November*, Sir Eyre Coote retired out of the Pollams through the Nuggory Pass, which obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Tripassoor, and to retire to Arcot. The campaign closed by the recapture of Chittoor.

Camp breaks up
and troops go into
cantonments near
Madras.

On the 2nd December—the monsoon having completely set in, the army broke up its camp on the Koilatoor Plain, and the different corps marched into cantonment in the neighbourhood of Madras. During the campaign of 1781, the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment was commanded by Captain Shaw.

1782

Opening of the
campaign.

At the opening of the campaign, the army did not muster a larger force than at the commencement of the former—The first and most important object in view was the relief of Villore, kept in strict blockade by the enemy.—The safety of this fortress was of paramount consequence, being the only key we possessed, to the passes of the Ghauts, through which an invasion of the enemy's country could be accomplished, and the army being put in movement, pushed through the Sholungar Pass, and by the 11th of January, the relief of Villore was fully effected.—After the accomplishment of this object, the army retired, *and on the 20th* arrived at Panamaloe.

The following anecdote is extracted from the narrative of Captain Munro as relating to the fall of John McKay, a Corporal in the 73rd (now 71st).

Fall of Corporal John McKay 71st Regiment.

"For the satisfaction of my Highland friends, I take this opportunity of commemorating the fall of John McKay, alias Donn, a Corporal in the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment, son to Robert Donn the famous Highland Bard whose singular talent for the beautiful and extemporaneous composition of Gaelic Poetry was held in such esteem by the Highland Society. This son of the Bard has frequently revived the drooping spirits of his countrymen upon the march by singing in a pleasant manner the humorous and lively productions of his father. He was killed by a cannon-ball on the 13th, and on the same evening, was interred by his disconsolate comrades with all the Honors of War."

Extract from the narrative of Captain Munro relative to Corporal John McKay

For the first three months of this year, the army of Sir Eyre Coote was kept in a state of inactivity at St. Thomas's Mount, where it would appear, that the Government of the Presidency, apprehensive for its own safety, had detained them, while a judicious movement to Porto Novo, might have prevented the junction of the forces under Tippoo Saib, with the strong reinforcement of French Troops that had arrived from Europe on board the Fleet of Admiral Suffrein; or at all events have prevented the loss of Permacoil and Cuddalore, which we had to lament within that period. At last Sir Eyre Coote, having been reinforced by Seaforth's Highlanders (the 78th) recently arrived from England, was permitted to put the army in movement. *In the beginning of April*, he marched in a southerly direction by Carangooly and Wandewash towards the enemy encamped upon the Red Hills of Pondicherry. The object which the Commander-in-Chief appears to have had in view was to separate the French and Mysorian Troops, and he manœuvred accordingly between Chitapet and Arnee, until Hyder Ali apprehensive for the safety of the latter place where he had established magazines, made a rapid movement *on the 2nd of June* so as to overtake and attack the rear guard of our army com-

The army kept 3 months at St. Thomas's Mount.

manded by Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone of the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment, who maintained his ground with great spirit and intrepidity, until the British Line had completed its formation. Our troops were ordered to advance immediately, upon the enemy's guns—the action became very warm, and the enemy was soon forced across the river of Arnee, and in their pursuit, several tumbrils were taken by The Honorable Captain James Lindsay of the 73rd (now 71st). This very gallant and intelligent officer perceiving an enemy's Battalion endeavouring to extricate the tumbrils in the bed of the river, dashed forward at the head of his Grenadier Company, supported by the remainder of the regiment under Major George Mackenzie's command, and quickly dispersing all who opposed his progress, took possession of his prize. This movement of the 73rd (now 71st) was supported on the left by a Battalion of Bengal Sepoys, who had captured one of the enemy's guns and both Corps equally animated by success, pushed on, driving the enemy before them, as long as pursuit was prudent.

1782

Staff of one of the
cannons shattered in
battle of Arnee.

The conduct of the Honorable Captain James Lindsay, although he had acted without orders, received all the praise it merited from the Commander-in-Chief.—At the battle of Arnee the staff of the Regimental Colour was shattered by a cannon ball, and the ensign severely wounded.

The army takes up
a position before Ar-
nee. Retires towards
Madras and arrives
at St. Thomas's
Mount

The army encamped for the night on the field of battle, and on the following day took up a position before Arnee, from whence (after some ostentatious manœuvres), scarcity of grain compelled the General to retrace his steps towards Madras, and *on the 20th of June* he arrived at St. Thomas's Mount.

Expedition against
Wandewash and to
relieve Villore.

In the succeeding months of *July* and *August*, the army made two expeditions, one to Wandewash, in which it was foiled by the active and politic Hyder, and another for the relief of Villore, in which it was more fortunate, having succeeded in throwing into that fortress, a large quantity of grain.

The army moves
with a view to be-
siege Cuddalore,

The siege of Cuddalore having been determined, the army moved *on the 26th of August*, in a sou-

therly direction; and on the 4th of September halted on the Red Hills of Pondicherry—Deserters reported the garrison of Cuddalore to consist of 800 Europeans, 300 Africans, and 600 Sepoys, who having expelled the inhabitants and covered the walls with cannon, were resolved to defend the place to the last extremity.—The failure of the supplies which Sir Eyre Coote had been led to expect from Madras, by the fleet, excited so much anxiety and disappointment in this veterans' mind, that a severe illness ensued; which obliged him to quit the army, and ultimately to proceed to Bengal for the benefit of his health—The command then devolved upon Major-General Stuart, who commenced his retreat on the *evening of the 10th*.

Enemy's force in that fortress.

Disappointment of Sir Eyre Coote brings on illness which obliges him to quit the army.

Command devolves on Major-General Stuart. The army retires.

On the 15th of October,—the monsoon set in with unusual severity, and the army went into cantonments, in the vicinity of Madras—Hyder Ali at the same time took up his old position near Arcot. Soon after, Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton with a large fleet from England, came to anchor in Madras Roads, having on board considerable reinforcements for the army. We were joined in the cantonments by the 23rd Regiment of Light Dragoons, the 101st and 102nd Regiments of British and the 15th Regiment of Hanoverian Infantry.

Goes into Cantonment near Madras.

Arrival of a fleet with troops from England.

In the month of December, died unexpectedly that most extraordinary man Hyder Ali—He was succeeded without any of the commotions usual on such occasions, by his son Tippoo Saib, who on the 7th of December was publicly declared Nabob of Mysore, and Generalissimo of all the Mysorian forces—

1783.

1783

At the opening of this campaign, Tippoo Saib encamped his army upon the plains of Arnee, where he was joined by a strong detachment of French auxiliaries from Cuddalore.

Major-General Stuart put the British Army in movement, having first in view the demolition of the

useless fortresses of Wandewash and Carangooly,—He arrived at the latter place on the *6th of February*, and leaving there all heavy baggage, and incumbrances, proceeded lightly equipped towards Wandewash, the works of which were accordingly destroyed.—The army then returned to Carangooly, which experienced the same fate as Wandewash *and on the 23rd* arrived at Panamalee.

Notwithstanding private information from respectable sources, received overland, of a peace being concluded between Great Britain and the other belligerent powers in Europe, still the Madras Government was determined to persevere in their original plans for the attack of Cuddalore—with this view Major-General Stuart put the army in movement on the *21st of April*, marching by brigades, in a southerly direction—Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone of the 73rd (now 71st) took the lead with the 5th Brigade, to the command of which he had been appointed in recompense for his distinguished conduct and important services in the field.

The army assembled at Permacoil in sight of the enemy on the Red Hills of Pondicherry

Accounts received of the death of Sir Eyre Coote

Major General Stuart appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The army advanced.

Colonel Stuart of the 78th commanded the first or European Brigade, of which the 73rd (now 71st) made part, and which amounted to 1600 men. Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone in his advance possessed himself of Permacoil ruins, from whence he could plainly distinguish the enemy's advanced parties upon the Red Hills of Pondicherry—here our whole force was assembled *on the 2nd of May*. About this time accounts were received of the death of the late revered Commander-in-Chief Sir Eyre Coote, intelligence which sensibly affected the spirits of every individual in the British Army, but threw a peculiar gloom over those who had long had the honor and happiness to serve under his command. Major General Stuart now succeeded to the rank of Commander-in-Chief over all the British Forces in India for the time being.

After leaving Permacoil, the army advanced to Killenoor, and from thence directed its course towards the Red Hills of Pondicherry. *On the 4th of June*

the Commander-in-Chief placed the British camp close to the Panour river about five miles west of Cuddalore, behind which the French Army was descried in an entrenched camp. The army *on the 6th* crossed the Panour without being molested by the enemy, passed the Bandepollum Hill, and took up a strong position not more than two miles from the South Face of Cuddalore Fortress, having the right flank covered by the sea, and the left by the Bandepollum Hills. The enemy now commanded by Monsr. de Bussy, had in the meantime, occupied himself in throwing up works along his front.

Encamps near the Panour river; sees the French force entrenched behind Cuddalore.

The army crosses the Panour and takes up a strong position before the South face of Cuddalore

The enemy throws up works along his front.

On the 12th Major General Stuart had determined upon attacking Monsr. de Bussy in his present position, and issued his preparatory orders accordingly. At four o'clock on the morning of *the 13th* the action commenced by a movement from our left, upon the right flank of the enemy—a very obstinate and sanguinary contest ensued, and continued without intermission until night when both armies remained upon the field of battle, and of course both claimed a victory.

Major General Stuart issued his orders to attack the enemy

Battle of Cuddalore 13th June 1782.

In this hard fought action, no regiment bore a larger, and without vanity we may be permitted to add, a more distinguished share than the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment, who wrested from the enemy in the course of the conflict, seven different redoubts; the loss sustained by the corps was very severe, amounting in killed and wounded, to 13 officers and 272 men, being one half the gross number in the field.

Share the 71st had in the battle of Cuddalore

In the battle of Cuddalore the 73rd (now 71st) was commanded by Captain Lamont. The following flattering compliment made part of the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief at the conclusion of the battle.

71st Commanded by Captain Lamont.

“And I am also grateful to Captain Lamont and the Officers under his command, who gallantly led the *Precious Remains* of the 73rd (now 71st) Regiment, through the most perilous road to glory, until exactly one half the officers and men of the regiment were either killed or wounded.”

1783

In the list of officers who sacrificed their lives upon this memorable occasion, the 73rd (now 71st) had to mourn the loss of the Honble. Captain James Lindsay and Captain Alexander Mackenzie—the former commanded the Grenadier company and was an officer of distinguished gallantry, and of great promise.

On the 17th of June, the English and French fleets fought their last battle, the former commanded by Sir Edward Hughes, the latter by Mr. Suffrien, and the conflict was perfectly within view of both armies. The result obliged the British Admiral to proceed to Madras, while to the great dismay and embarrassment of our army, the French fleet was thus enabled to come to anchor in Cuddalore Roads, and to afford supplies and reinforcements to their army.

We now prosecuted the siege of Cuddalore with vigour, and *on the 25th of June*, the first parallel was completed.

On that day the enemy made a sortie, but were repulsed after a very severe contest, and considerable loss, the commander of the party having been made a prisoner.

On the 1st of July a frigate arrived in Cuddalore Roads confirming the former intelligence and bringing the official accounts from England of a general peace having been concluded. Hostilities in consequence ceased between the English and French, the former being thus relieved from one of the most embarrassing and appalling situations that ever an army was placed in. Both parties now interchanged visits, congratulations, compliments &c., &c., and became apparently as cordial friends, as they had been before determined enemies.

Interchange of friendly acts between the French and English.

The camp broke up. The troops proceeded towards Madras.

By the 2nd of August our army had received the supplies of which it had been greatly in want, and the camp was immediately broken up and the troops proceeded towards Madras, arriving *on the 16th* at St. Thomas's Mount. We found in that cantonment the

36th and 52nd Regiments recently arrived. The army soon after went into winter quarters the 73rd (now 71st) occupying the fort and cantonment of Arcot.

The 71st quartered in the fort and cantonment of Arcot

1784.

1784

On the 11th of March a general peace was ratified between the Honble. East India Company and Tippoo Saib the Nabob of Mysore, and in a short time after, the officers and men, who had been made prisoners in Baillie's defeat were restored to their friends and companions. These unfortunate men had endured captivity in irons in an ungenial climate, most of them suffering also under severe wounds, for the long period of three years and a half.

General peace between the East India Company and Tippoo Saib, ratified 11 March.

Return from prison of the officers and men who were made prisoners in Baillie's defeat.

The 73rd (now 71st) had the pleasure to receive Captain (now General Sir David) Baird, and the Honble. Captain John Lindsay, both of whom had happily recovered from their wounds.

The regiment remained in Arcot for the remainder of this year and were only employed beyond the usual routine of duty in quarters, for a short time, in quelling a mutiny which broke out in the native cavalry at Arnee. The 71st at this period was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple.

The 71st employed in quelling a mutiny in the native cavalry at Arnee.

In the course of the month of June the 73rd (now 71st) removed from Arcot to Fort St. George, Madras, where it was joined by several officers of the 2nd battalion (disbanded) Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple having returned to England, Lieutenant Colonel The Honble. George MacKenzie took the command of the regiment.

1785

The Regiment moves from Arcot to Fort St. George.

For the remainder of this year the 73rd (now 71st) continued in quarters in Fort St. George and in the Black Town at Madras.

1786

1786

In the commencement of this year, the new colours arrived from England bearing the number '71' instead of 73 and from this period the regiment has been called the 71st Highlanders.

In the month of March the 71st Regiment changed its quarters to Wallajahabad, and Chingliput having nine companies cantoned in the former, and one under Bt. Lieut. Colonel Maxwell in the latter.

On the 4th of June the Commanding Officer, Colonel The Honble George Mackenzie died after a very short illness. His body was sent to Madras and there interred with the military honor due to his rank. The 1st. Major, Br. Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone succeeded to the Lt-Colonelcy and the command of the regiment; Captain Baird obtained the majority in succession. The regiment continued for the remainder of the year at Wallajahabad and Chingliput.

1787

1787

During the whole of this year, no change of quarters took place, the regiment remained in cantonments at Wallajahabad and Chingliput.

1788

1788

In the month of February in consequence of some disturbance or alarm at the Bombay Presidency the 71st Regiment marched to Madras, and immediately embarked on board Company Ships for Bombay. The regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Elphinstone and was about 800 strong.

Re-embarkation
and return to the
Madras establish-
ment.

After a very favorable passage the ships arrived at Bombay in the month of *April*, and the regiment immediately disembarked and went into barracks, where they remained for six months. In this interval, two battalions, the 75th and 77th arrived at Bombay from England, and as the service of the 71st was no longer necessary at the Bombay Presidency, the regiment re-embarked in Company's Ships in the month of October, and returned to the Madras establishment. In *December* the fleet anchored in Madras Road, and the regiment immediately landed; five companies under Lt -Colonel Elphinstone's command went into barracks in Fort St. George, and the other five companies proceeded to Panamalee.

1789.

In the course of this year, no change took place nor did any event occur worth recording except that the five companies at Panamalee were removed to Tripasoor.

1789

1790

On the 16th of March the companies at Madras and Tripasoor received orders, to march and join a force that was assembling at Wallajahabad under the orders of Colonel Musgrave of the 76th, in consequence of the hostilities that Tippoo Saib had commenced against our faithful Ali the Rajah of Travancore. The regiment united at Wallajahabad on the 18th and was incorporated with the other troops consisting of

1790

The regiment united at Wallajahabad to prepare for service with a force under Colonel Musgrave.

19th Light Dragoons	} Kings Troops.
52nd Regiment	
71st	
3rd and 4th Native Cavalry	
1st Battalion Coast Artillery	
2nd, 4th, 9th, 14th and 25th Coast Sepoys.	

This force was put in movement *on the 29th of March* and proceeded towards Trichinopoly by Trincomalee. It did not reach Trichinopoly until *the 29th* of the following month when it found there a corps under the command of Colonel Brydges consisting of the following regiments,

Colonel Musgrave's force moves towards Trichinopoly.

36th Regiment	} Kings Troops.
72nd	
2nd and 5th Native Cavalry.	

1790

1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 16th, 20th and 23rd Coast Sepoys;

at the same time Colonel Deare with three companies of Bengal Artillery joined—the whole being now under the orders of Colonel Musgrave.

The army was immediately divided into brigades and wings. Lieut. Colonel Stuart of the 72nd to command the right wing and Colonel Brydges of the

company's service the left. The 71st and 72nd composed the 2nd Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Clarke of the Company's Service and were placed in the left wing. The whole of the Cavalry and the advance were commanded by Lieut. Colonel Floyd (now General Sir John Floyd) of the 19th Light Dragoons.

On the 24th of May, Major General (afterwards Sir William) Meadows assumed the chief command, and reviewed the army, and *on the 26th* he put the whole in movement towards the Combatore country by Annatore and Kidnaveram, *on the 15th June* the army reached Caroor, a fortified place, which the enemy abandoned upon our approach.

The army remained in this position, strengthening Caroor and collecting grain until *the 2nd of July* when it moved for Arrivacomhy, arriving there *on the 5th*. Continuing its route by Toorambaddy, it arrived *on the 10th* at Darripooram—where we found a large supply of grain and other necessaries that had been left by the enemy. During our march to Coimbatore where we arrived on the 22nd the enemy's irregular horse were very active in hovering around for the purpose of picking up stragglers and baggage. The army halted at Coimbatore, and detachments were sent off to reduce Dindigal, Errode and Polligatcherry. The flank companies of the 71st Regiment commanded by Captains Mackintosh and Robertson were employed upon the latter service. *In August* the whole of the Cavalry and the advance had been pushed forward to the banks of the Boovany, near to Guzaletty Pass, and Tippoo Saib profiting by the divided state of our force, descended with his whole army, and after a very severe conflict, obliged Lieut. Colonel Floyd to fall back. The troops from Coimbatore had marched to his support; and when the Commander-in-Chief joined the advance *on the 23rd September*, Tippoo retired, and our troops returned to Coimbatore. Upon the march of the main body the flank companies of the 71st and 72nd were withdrawn from the siege of Pollygaatcherry, and ordered to take post in the fort of Coimbatore and on the return of the army, they joined the regiment.

1790

The army much divided—Tippoo takes advantage and descends the Ghauts, forcing our advance to retire.

The troops move from Coimbatore to support the advance Tippoo checked.

The army returns to Coimbatore.

On the 29th of September the army was again put in motion proceeding towards the Boovany by Shalore and Coopachillypollum, where they arrived a few hours after Tippoo had left it. Some elephants bullocks and camels loaded with rockets, fell into our hands.

The army proceeds to the Boovany.

Takes several elephants camels &c, from the enemy.

On the 4th of October, the army arrived at Errode, the enemy keeping a respectable distance during the march and *on the 6th* we ascertained that he had arrived at Darraporam with his whole force against which he opened his batteries *on the 8th*. The fort had no cannon mounted and the garrison consisting of 100 Europeans and 200 Sepoys capitulated on honorable terms, to which the enemy most strictly adhered. *On the 5th* our army moved and *on the 15th* encamped in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore, where Lieut. Colonel Stuart joined from Pollygaatcherry, after having taken that place and left it in a tolerable state of defence.

Arrived at Errode.

Tippoo gets to Darraporam which surrenders.

The army near Coimbatore Lt Col. Stuart joins after having taken Pollygaatcherry.

On the 20th of October, all the baggage having been deposited in the fort of Coimbatore, the army recommenced moving, directing the march towards Errode by Avanuchy and Perrintore, where they arrived *on the 2nd of November*. *On the 8th* the army proceeded in the direction of Bovaniore, and from thence to a fort about three miles below Errode, the whole crossing the Cauvery *on the 9th and 10th* while Tippoo marched with his entire force to attack a division under the orders of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell of the 74th then in the Bharomell country. *On the 11th* the army crossed by Sankerrydroog, for the Tappoor Pass, and ascended *on the 14th* encamping at Adamancottah in the Bharomell. Marched again *on the 15th*, and *on the 17th* effected a junction with Lieut. Colonel Maxwell at Darrampore. This officer had under his orders,

The army moves to Errode.

Crosses the Cauvery

1790

74th Regiment } Kings Troops.
 76th }
 4th Battalion of Madras Europeans.
 3rd, 7th, 13th, 14th, 21st, 26th and 27th Bengal Sepoys.

The 74th joined the 71st and 72nd in the 2nd Brigade and Lieut. Colonel Maxwell assumed the command of the left wing in the room of Colonel Brydges appointed to command at Trichinopoly. *On the 18th of November* the army moved by Coveroparem to the Tappore Pass, where our advance fell in with the rear of Tippoo's army, but could make no impression.

It was now ascertained, that the enemy, whose movements were always sudden, varied and perplexing, was directing his course to the Carnatic by Namawl and Trichinopoly—Our force in consequence pursued by Malasundrum arriving *the 23rd* at Vavoor *the 27th* at Jaloor and *on the 6th of December*, at Munsarapett, and at Terany *the 31st of December*.

1791

1791

The army marches
for Nelhout.

On the 1st of the new year, the army arrived at Terrimungulum, *on the 9th* at Trincomalee and *on the 12th* at Arnee. During this long and fatiguing march, our army frequently encamped upon the ground from which the enemy had removed in the morning, but our efforts to overtake him were vain, and strange to say, no stragglers fell into our hand. The sick, and heavy guns having been placed in the fort of Arnee, *on the 14th of January*, the advance and right wing marched for Nelhout, where they arrived *on the 27th* followed by the left wing.

Earl Cornwallis
assumes the Com-
mand.

On the 29th, the army was reviewed by Earl Cornwallis, who had arrived from Bengal to assume the command, and who expressed great satisfaction at the appearance of the troops. His Lordship was at that time Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He left Bengal *on the 6th of December*, and landed at Fort St George on the *30th of the same month*.

In the course of the foregoing campaign, the 71st Regiment lost very few men in action, but many fell victims to climate and fatigue.

The army put in
movement arrives
near Villore.

The army being refreshed and re-equipped, commenced to move in a westerly direction on the *5th of*

February by Parumbaccum and Chulingar, arriving *on the 11th* in the vicinity of Vellore. They were ordered into that fort, and *on the 14th* the army marched to Chittipet, turning suddenly to the right by Chittoor towards the Mugly Pass, where it arrived *on the 17th*, and *on the 18th* the advance, followed by the Park and Stores ascended the Ghauts, the whole army encamping the day following at Palmannair in the Mysore country, without having seen anything of the enemy.

1791

Marches to Chittipet, moves by Chittoor to the Mugly Pass.

Ascends the Ghauts and enters the Mysore country.

During the time that our army remained at Vellore, Tippoo pushed to the southward and summoned Cuddalore, but upon learning in what direction Lord Cornwallis had moved, he hastened to the Shangama Pass, where he arrived too late to oppose us at the Mugly—*on the 24th* our army marched for Colar, which was abandoned at its approach—from thence we moved to Wooscote, which place was immediately carried by a battalion of sepoys.

Tippoo had pushed to the Southward, and summoned Cuddalore. He returns by the Shangama Pass, but too late to oppose our movement.

The army moves into Colar and takes Wooscote

On the 4th of March the enemy displayed a part of his force, and *on the 5th*, opened a cannonade upon our troops moving towards Bangalore, whilst his horse attempted to attack our stores and baggage, but without any success.

The enemy cannonades our troops, moving to Bangalore.

About sunset *the 5th*, our army encamped within random shot of the Fort of Bangalore, and shifted its ground the day following—the Pittah (the Town) was then attacked by the 36th and 76th Regiments with some Battalions of Sepoys, and carried after a very resolute resistance on the part of the enemy.

From this period *to the 14th*, nothing very material occurred—Every preparation for the approaching siege was carried on with diligence and activity.

On the 15th, our batteries being completed, opened a fire upon Bangalore.

On the 17th, our lines were cannonaded by the enemy's army, while at night our camp was much

1791

disturbed by his rockets—Forage became very scarce, and none could be procured beyond the advanced picquets—The siege however proceeded, and the enemy continued to harass us until *the 21st*, when the breach being considered practicable, an attack was ordered.

The storming party consisted of the Grenadiers of the 36th, 52nd, 71st, 72nd, 74th and 76th Regiments followed by their respective light companies, and lead by Lieut. Duncan of the 71st and Lieut Evans of the 76th with a forlorn hope of 30 chosen men—The whole were supported by the battalion companies of the 36th, 72nd and 76th with some battalions of Bengal Sepoys—The corps of attack was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell of the 74th. The Flankers immediately by Major Kelly, and Major-General Meadows, was present on the occasion. The Grenadier company of the 71st was commanded by Captain The Hon'ble John Lindsay, who upon entering the breach directed his men to throw away their priming and trust entirely to their bayonets. The Light Company was commanded by Captain Robertson, son of the celebrated historian.

With the aid of scaling ladders, and after encountering very formidable obstacles, Bangalore was carried; a great slaughter of the enemy ensued. From *the 6th*, to the conquest of Bangalore, the 71st had 6 privates killed and 14 wounded.

The army moves to Deonella and Chinnaballapuram both places taken possession of.

On the 28th of March, a strong garrison being left in Bangalore the army arrived at Deonella, the birth place of Hyder Ali, where they arrived *on the 30th*, and *on the 1st of April* at Chinnaballapuram, both of which places were abandoned by the enemy.

Arrives at Connappelly and effects a junction with the Nigams Force 15,000 Horse.

On the 12th, the army reached Connappelly, and on the day following effected a junction with the Nigams Force, commanded by Tidge Wunt Singh, reported to amount to 15,000 Cavalry.

The army arrives at Norkatagherry and returns to Bangalore.

On the 18th, the army arrived at Norkatagherry, where a large detachment of Europeans under Colo-

nel Oldham joined from the Carnatic, and *on the 22nd* we again encamped near to Bangalore.

1791

During this march, the object of which was chiefly to procure supplies, the enemy's irregular horse were now and then seen in small detached bodies.

Object of the movement.

On the 4th of May, our army commenced its march towards Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib's capital, passing by Kankinelly, and Sultaunpet—*on the 13th* it arrived at Arckeney on the Cauvery about eight miles below Seringapatam—The enemy was discoverable in front with his right resting on the river, and his left on a high hill called the Carrigate.

The army moves towards Seringapatam.

Arrives at Arckeney on the Cauvery below Seringapatam.

Tippoo's position.

On the night of the 14th.—The troops marched with a view to surprise the enemy, but owing to the badness of the weather and roads, and the very jaded state of the gun bullocks, little or no progress was made, during the night,—but the following day, after having undergone great fatigue, the troops were brought into action and drove the enemy from his strong position, forcing him across the river into the Island, upon which the Capital is built, and where he was protected by his batteries.

Night march to surprise the enemy it fails.

Attack the day following which succeeds the enemy driven from his strong positions, and forced into the Island.

In this affair four guns and several standards were taken. The 71st lost in killed, Lieutenant and Adjutant Roderick Mackenzie, and 7 rank and file—Ensign Stuart and 74 rank and file were wounded.

Guns and standards taken.

Loss of 71st Regt.

The army rested upon the field of battle, and was again in movement *on the 18th*, arriving *the 20th* at Cawnaboddy situated on the Cauvery, some miles above Seringapatam—It was now ascertained that the season was too far advanced for undertaking immediately the siege of Tippoo's Capital, and it was determined accordingly to withdraw. The battering train was destroyed, and all the ammunition and stores buried, which could not be removed; *on the 26th*, the army moved in the direction of Bangalore.

The army moves to Cawnaboddy above the city.

In consequence of the season being so far advanced the army is withdrawn.

In the course of this retreat we were joined by the Mahratta army, under Hurrypunt and Parsuram

1791

Bow, supposed to consist of 40,000 horse, some foot and 20 pieces of cannon. Of the approach of this large force we had been kept in total ignorance by the active manner in which our communications were interrupted by Tippoo's irregular troops. Captain Little having under his orders 2 battalions of Bombay sepoy, joined with the Mahratta army and our supplies were abundant.

On the 11th of July, after marching by Malcotta, Goodyannilly, Outridroog and Sankerrydroog, our army arrived at Bangalore—The enemy made no attempt whatsoever to interrupt our movement—By this time the Nigams Cavalry had become unfit to keep the field, and were allowed to return to their own country—Parsuram Bow also with a large detachment of the Mahrattas proceeded into the Sera country, but Harrypunt with the remainder, continued attached to the British Army.

On the 15th, the whole of the sick and one half of the Tumbrils belonging to the field pieces were sent into the fort of Bangalore, and the army moved towards Ossoor, where it arrived *on the 11th of the month* following. This fort was abandoned by the enemy after they had blown up the Angles. In this place were found the bodies of three Europeans, who had been put to death by Tippoo's orders. One of these unfortunate persons had been an officer in our navy named Hamilton.

The army arrives
at Bayeur.

On the 12th of August, the army moved from Ossoor, and *on the 23rd*, arrived at Bayeur—about this period, Major General Gowdie of The Honorable Company's service was detached with some troops for the reduction of the strong Hill Fort of Nundydroog, which it was found required regular approaches.

Major General
Gowdie detailed
with a corps to re-
duce Nundydroog.

The flank com-
panies of the 71st
join General Gowdie.

On the 17th of October, The flank companies of the 36th and 71st under the command of Captain Robertson of the 71st marched to join Major General Gowdie's detachment. Upon their arrival they were immediately in the last parallel.

On the 18th Earl Cornwallis with the whole army made a movement towards Nundydroog, and in the evening of that day, the troops were told off for an assault upon the two breaches which had been pronounced practicable.

1791

The army moves to Nundydroog and the attack ordered.

The attacks commenced at eleven o'clock at night, the grenadiers assaulting the right breach, the Light Infantry the left. The forlorn hope of the right attack consisted of twenty Volunteers from the 36th and 71st led on by Lieutenant Hugh Mackenzie of the 71st, (who is now and has been long the Paymaster of the regiment). The same number of Light Infantry headed by Lieutenant Moore of the 71st formed the left attack. The Grenadier company of the regiment in support, was commanded by Lieutenant Duncan—the light company by Lieutenant Kenneth Mackenzie; the whole, as above stated, under Captain Robertson's orders.

The arrangement of attack.

The forlorn hope.

Leading Officers.

Captain Barnes (now Major General Barnes so well known in the army) supported with the 36th Grenadiers the right attack, and Captain Heartley with the light company of that regiment, the left attack. Major General Meadows, as usual, animating the whole with his presence.

Troops that supported

Both breaches were carried without much resistance from the enemy, and the gateway of the inner wall being soon secured, the fort fell into possession of our troops. Many of the enemy were killed, and several in attempting to escape were dashed to pieces over the precipices. It was an additional source of gratification that this important service had been achieved without the loss of a British soldier.

Both breaches carried.

Nundydroog taken without loss.

In a few days subsequent to the fall of Nundydroog the army retraced its route to Bangalore.

Army returns to Bangalore.

On the 4th of December, the troops were again put in movement, directing their march towards Savendroog, which being reconnoitred, a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's command, was selected, and ordered to reduce that Hill Fort.

Army moves towards Savendroog detachment under Col. Stuart selected to attack the fort.

Batteries open.

On the 17th, we were enabled to open upon the place a battery of 6 eighteen pounders and 3 twelves with considerable effect

On the 20th, the flank companies of the 71st and 76th Regiments formed the detachment under Lieut. Colonel Stuart, and on the day following the flank companies of the 52nd, 71st, 72nd and 76th were selected for the attack of Savendroog (in which a practicable breach had been effected) and formed under Lieut. Colonel Nesbitt of the 52nd.—Immediate success followed the attempt, the fort being carried with only the loss of two men. In the course of a short time after, the following places surrendered with trifling loss, to detachments of our army—Ramghire, Outredroog and Wollyadroog. The army moved towards Outredroog, where a General Hospital was established. This Hill Fort is situated about 30 miles west of Bangalore.

1792

Encamped at the French Rocks.

On the 31st of January, the whole of Earl Cornwallis's army was reviewed by the Poonah and Hydrabad Chiefs, and on the day following commenced its march towards Seringapatam passing by Hullyadroog, Tajilly, and Carrycode—*On the 5th* our troops came in sight of the Capital, and encamped at the French Rocks—the enemy's horse shewed itself *on the 4th and 5th*, but attempted nothing hostile.

Reconnoitre the Enemy's entrenched camp—arrangement of attack in three columns.

On the 6th the enemy's entrenched camp was reconnoitred and at dark, the army was formed in three columns of attack.

The right under Major-General Meadows, consisting of the 36th and 76th Kings Regiment, the centre under the Commander-in-Chief consisting of the 52nd, 71st and 74th Kings Regiments, and the left under Colonel Maxwell composed of the 72nd Regiment. The native troops, were divided proportionately in the three columns.

The columns of attack in motion.

On the evening of the 6th of February, at eight o'clock the three columns were in motion.—The head

of the centre column led by the flank companies of the respective corps after twice crossing the Lockani, which covered the enemy's right wing and front, came in contact with his first line, and immediately forced through it; our flankers mixing with the fugitives crossed the N. Breach of the Cauvery at the foot of the Glacis of the fort of Seringapatam. The Hon'ble Captain John Lindsay collected the Grenadiers of the 71st upon the Glacis, and attempted to push into the body of the place, but was prevented by the bridge being raised, a few moments before he reached it—He was soon after joined by some of the light company of the 52nd and Grenadiers of the 76th with whom he forced his way down to the Loll Baug, where he was attacked most furiously, but the enemy was repelled in a very spirited style with the bayonet. Captain Lindsay was afterwards joined by the 74th Grenadiers and attempted to drive the enemy out of the Pittah, but could not succeed from the numbers, which poured upon him from all sides—This gallant officer then took post in a redoubt, where he maintained himself until morning, and then moved to the north bank of the river, where the firing appeared very heavy—He was there met by Colonels Knox and Baird with the Grenadiers of 52nd and light company of 71st and some of the troops that composed the left attack.

1793

Operations of the head of the centre column.

Proceedings of the Honorable Captain Lindsay of 71st Grenadiers. He attempts to force into the body of the place but is prevented by the bridge being raised.

Forces his way into the Loll Baug, is furiously attacked by the enemy, whom he expels with the bayonet.

He attempts to drive the enemy out of the Pittah but cannot succeed.

Takes post in a redoubt for the night; moves out in the morning

During these occurrences, the battalion companies of the 71st and 72nd, and 52nd forced their way across the river to the island, overpowering all that opposed them, when Captain Archdeacon, commanding a battalion of Bengal Sepoys in front of the 71st being killed, that battalion was thrown into confusion, falling back upon the 71st,—Major Dalrymple, wishing to prevent their intermingling with his men, ordered the regiment to oblique to the left, an operation that by chance brought him in contact with the Sultain's re-doubt, which was instantly attacked and carried—The charge of the redoubt was given to Captain Sibbald* with his company, who on the fol-

* Mr Ross, the late Quarter Master of the regiment, served in Captain Sibbald's company upon this occasion. This officer was in the 71st Regiment, since it was raised in the year 1777 until 1819, when he retired upon full pay.

1792

lowing morning was killed nobly defending it against repeated and disputed attacks from the enemy—The Commander-in-Chief in compliment to the memory of this brave officer, had the name of the redoubt changed to "Sibbalds."

In the evening of the 7th, 3000 of the enemy's force attacked our troops on the island, but were repulsed by the 71st regiment and 1st Coast Sepoys—In the course of these operations the regiment lost

In killed, Captain Sibbald and Lieut. Bain.

In wounded, Ensigns Duncan Mackenzie and Baillie with near 100 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates killed and wounded—The enemy's loss was very severe, being estimated at 20,000 hors de Combat—Eighty pieces of cannon were taken by our army.

On the 9th of February, the army took up its final position for the siege, and *on the 15th* Major General Abercrombie (now Sir Robert G. C. B.) joined with the Bombay troops consisting of the 73rd, 75th and 77th Regiments, besides Native Troops, making a total of about 6000 men.

Major Dalrymple with the 71st Regt. surprises an enemy's camp, to cover the opening of the trenches.

On the 18th, the 71st Regiment commanded by Major Dalrymple crossed the south branch of the Cauvery at nine o'clock at night, and two hours later attacked by surprise a camp of the enemy's cavalry, of whom great part were slain and the remainder dispersed in all directions. This movement was designed to cover the operation of opening the trenches, which took place at the same time within 800 yards of the fort.

The trenches open.

The approaches proceed.

Preliminary articles of a peace

Hostilities cease.

Until the 24th of February, the approaches were carried on with the greatest activity, when the General Orders announced that the preliminary articles of a peace had been signed, and in consequence all hostile measures immediately ceased.

Tippoo's sons are brought to the camp as hostages.

On the 26th, the two sons of Tippoo Saib, Abdel Kalek and Mozeeuddean, the former 10 years old, the

latter eight, were brought to the British Camp as hostages for the due performance of the preliminary articles.

On the 10th of March, in consequence of some obstacles which had been opposed by Tippoo to the arrangement of the definitive treaty, working parties were ordered, and the guns replaced on the batteries—this state of suspicion and preparation lasted *until the 15th*, when it was discontinued, and on the *18th* the definitive treaty being duly executed and signed, was delivered by the young Abdel Kalek to each of the confederates *on the 20th*, the counterpart was sent off to Tippoo Saib.

Tippoo's conduct is suspected, and working parties reordered

The definitive treaty is signed and delivered to the confederates.

This terminated a war, in which the confederates wrested from the enemy 70 fortresses, 800 pieces of cannon, and destroyed or dispersed at least 50,000 men—By the articles of the treaty, Tippoo was bound to pay three crore and thirty lakhs of Rupees, as well as to cede one half of his dominions. Out of the money the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief granted to the army, a sum equal to six months Batta for all ranks, and the Court of Directors afterwards made a similar grant.

The war at an end.

Consequences to the enemy.

Grant to the army from Earl Cornwallis and subsequently from the Court of Directors.

On the 26th of March, the exchange of the definitive treaty being completed, the army commenced moving towards Bangalore—From Bangalore they proceeded to the Patnadergum Pass, from whence the Bengal troops were ordered to their own Presidency.

The army retire to Bangalore and to Patnadergum Pass.

Early in May, the army descended the Ghauts arriving soon after at Villore, where the Commander-in-Chief arranged the cantonments of the troops, and proceeded to Madras.—The 71st received orders to march to the southward, and in the month of June arrived at Warriore near Trichinopoly, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Baird, who during the campaign had been absent from the regiment in command of a brigade—Eight companies were stationed at Warriore, and two were detached with Major Dalrymple to Dindigul—In this situation the regiment continued for the remainder of the year.

1793

1793

In the month of March, the eight companies under Lieut.-Colonel Baird's command marched from Warriore to Secunder Mally, in the neighbourhood of Madura. In July flank companies were ordered to join a corps about to besiege Pondicherry, and marched for that purpose, followed soon after by the battalion—The place having surrendered, early the following month, the 71st Regiment returned to quarters at Secundria Mally and Dindigul, from whence they were not moved during the rest of the year.

1794

1794

In the commencement of this year, an attack upon the Mauritius was in contemplation, and troops for that service were assembling at Wallajahabad.—The 71st Regiment having received orders to join this corps marched to Wallajahabad, where they remained only a very short time, having been ordered to return to the southward in consequence of the projected expedition being given up—The regiment marched accordingly and *in June* arrived at Tanjore, where it was stationed for the remainder of the year, having two companies detached under Major Dalrymple to Vellum.

The Regiment moves back to the Southward is stationed at Tanjore and Vellum

1795

1795

Major Dalrymple with the flank company embarks at Negapatam with the troops under Major General Stuart for an attack on Trincomalee.

The flank Comps: return to Tanjore.

Loss on the service at Ceylon.

Until the Autumn, the regiment remained, without any change, at Tanjore and Vellum, when Major Dalrymple with the flank companies marched to the coast and embarked at Negapatam for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under Major General Stuart, in an attack upon Trincomalee in the island of Ceylon. After this service was performed the flank companies returned to Tanjore in the month of October, having lost eleven men in killed and wounded, and having had Captain Gorry, the Captain of Grenadiers desperately wounded.

Nothing further occurred during this year.

1796

1796

In the month of May, the regiment marched to

Wallajahabad, where it was stationed the whole of the year, nothing occurring worthy of notice or record.

The Regiment changes its quarters to Wallajahabad.

1797

1797

Wallajahabad, 2nd January 1797.

Colonel Baird has much pleasure in publishing the following orders.

Head Quarters Wallajahabad, 2nd January 1797.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Parole, Gordon.

Major General Clark has experienced infinite satisfaction this morning at the review of His Majesty's 71st Regiment. He cannot say that on any occasion of field exercise, he ever was present at a more perfect performance.

General orders of Major General Clark on the appearance and discipline, of the Regiment.

When a corps is so striking in appearance and so complete in every branch of it's discipline little can occur to the Commander-in-Chief to particularize. He cannot but notice however that the 71st Regiment has excited his admiration for its expertness in those parts of its exercise which are most difficult and most essential to execute. He alludes to it's order and regularity when moving in line, it's extreme accuracy in preserving distance, and the neatness and promptitude that are so evident in all it's formations. So much perfection in a corps, whose services in India will long be held in remembrance, does the greatest honour to Lieut. Colonel Baird and all his officers, to whom, and to the corps at large, the Commander-in-Chief desires to offer his best thanks.

(Sd). BARRY CLOSE.

Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

The regiment remained in the cantonment of Wallajahabad *until the month of October*, when orders were issued for its returning to Europe. The regiment was accordingly drafted giving 500 men to the 73rd and 74th Regiments. It then marched from

1797

Wallajahabad with the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and invalids to Madras under the command of Colonel Baird, and immediately embarked on board of Indiamen for Europe. The fleet sailed from Madras Roads *on the 17th of October*, and was at sea during the remainder of the year.

A few days previous to its embarkation the following orders were issued.

Fort St. George, October 16th 1797.

General Order by Government,

The officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates of the 71st Regiment, under orders for Europe, to embark to-morrow morning at six o'clock.

The President in Council has much satisfaction in expressing the just sense entertained by the Government of the active, zealous, and important services of the 71st Regiment during the eighteen years they have been stationed in India, by which they have contributed so largely to the reputation of the British Army, and so essentially promoted the interest of the East India Company.

By order of the Right Hon. the President in Council.

(Sd). T. WEBBE,
Secretary to Government.

This high testimonial of the approbation of the Civil Government, was accompanied by the following mark of commendation from the Commander-in-Chief

General Orders by Lieut.-General Harris.

General order by the Commander-in-Chief on the 71st Regiment embarking for Europe.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot think of parting with a corps that has been so eminently distinguished as the 71st Regiment in India, by a series of long, spirited, and arduous services, without requesting Colonel Baird, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and every man belonging to that regiment, to accept

of his warmest acknowledgements for conduct which has been equally honourable to themselves and advantageous to their country. The alacrity with which Colonel Baird has arranged, at a short warning, every thing relative to the drafting, confirms Lieut. General Harris in the favourable opinion he had formed of the internal order and discipline of that corps, and he trusts that the regularity and zeal of the men destined for the 73rd and 74th Regiments will be such as to maintain the high reputation they have so deservedly acquired.

(Sd). I. ROBERTSON,
Dep. Adjt. General

HEAD QUARTERS,
Choultry-plain, Oct. 16th 1797.

And His Majesty further to commemorate the services of the regiment in India, has been pleased to permit the word Hindostan being worn upon their colours and appointments.

1798

1798

Early in the month of January, the fleet arrived at the cape of Good Hope, where the Commanding Officer of the regiment, Colonel Baird was detained upon the staff, having been appointed Brigadier General by the Governor of the Colony, Lord Macartney—after remaining a few days in Table Bay the fleet sailed, and reached St. Helena *early in February* where it was detained three months waiting for a convoy. At last *on the 1st of May without Convoy*, the fleet sailed from St. Helena, and in July, in consequence of contrary winds was obliged to put into Cork Harbour. Sailed from thence for the Thames and *on the 12th of August* disembarked at Woolwich, where the regiment remained a few days, and there re-embarked in smacks for Leith—after landing in North Britain the regiment proceeded to Stirling.

As a mark of the kind feeling and consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a general leave for two months was granted to the officers and men of the 71st Regiment to enable them to visit their friends and families after a long absence from

their native country. At the expiration of the period of indulgence, the whole assembled at Stirling with the addition of several recruits. Immediately after this the whole of the officers and non-commissioned officers, with the exception of the staff and a few at Head Quarters were told off and sent out to recruit, and nothing further occurred during this year.

1799

1799

Remains at Stirling recruiting slowly.

During the whole of this year, the Head Quarters of the regiment remained at Stirling, and the recruiting went on but very slowly. Nothing worthy of being recorded happened to the regiment.

1800

1800

The Regiment is ordered to Ireland from Paisley, to which it had moved.

The Regiment marches to Portpatrick and crossed to Donaghadee moves to Newry then to Dundalk.

In the month of May, the strength of the regiment being about to 200 rank and file, a route arrived, and the quarters were changed to Paisley, but soon after their march an order arrived for their proceeding forthwith to Ireland. *In June* the regiment reached Portpatrick, and crossed immediately to Donaghadee, from whence under the command of Colonel Dalrymple, it marched to Newry and in a few days after removed to Dundalk.

Receives Volunteers from the Fencibles is ordered to Dublin.

In the month of July, the regiment received 600 Volunteers from the Scotch Fencible Corps, serving in Ireland, and remained in Dundalk to the close of the year, when a route for Dublin was received. At this period Colonel Dalrymple was appointed Brigadier General and the command of the regiment devolved on Brevet Lieut. Colonel French.

1801

1801

Marches from Dundalk Lt. Colonel Pack joins and assumes the command

Early this year the regiment marched from Dundalk to Dublin. It was put into barracks in the Palatine Square. *On the 24th of April* Lieut. Colonel Pack joined and assumed the command of the regiment. Nothing further occurred this year, the regiment continuing to do duty in Dublin Garrison.

1802

1802

In the month of March, the regiment marched from Dublin and was cantoned in the county of

Wicklow. The corps was so divided, that at Arklow, the Head Quarters, there were only two companies; in this situation it continued for the rest of the year, no change or event occurring worthy of being recorded.

1803

1803

In the month of March, the regiment moved in three divisions to Balinasloe, where it only remained a very few days—from Balinasloe it proceeded to Loghrea, where it was stationed for the whole of the year. The light company was detached to Limerick to join a Light Battalion, which was forming there.

1804

1804

In the month of May, the 71st Regiment moved from Loghrea to the county of Limerick—the Head Quarters at Rathkeul—one detachment at New Castle under Major Tolly, another at Tarbut, and a third at Ashkeating under Captain Jones—no further change took place for the year.

In October, of this year, a Second Battalion was formed at Dumbarton in Scotland, to the command of which Lieut. Colonel Lord George Beresford was appointed.

1805

1805

In the month of March, the 1st Battalion under the command of Lieut. Colonel (now Sir Denis) Pack marched to Bandon in the county of Cork, and were stationed at that place until July, when they marched (from 700 to 800 strong), to Cork, proceeding immediately after to Monkstown, where the battalion embarked in transports. It made part of a force destined for an attack upon the Cape of Good Hope under the orders of its old commander Sir David Baird.

Embarks at
Monkstown for the
Cape of Good Hope.

It consisted of 3 Companies Royal Artillery.

200 of 20th Light Dragoons.

24th Foot.

38th „

71st „

Forces destined for
the attack of the
Cape.

1805

72nd Foot.
83rd "
93rd "
and 59th destined for India.

How Brigaded.

With some detachments making altogether a total of between 5 and 6000 men,—The troops were brigaded in the following manner :—

1st Brigade Lieut. Genl. Beresford 24th, 83rd, 38th.
2nd or Highland Brigade Brigdr. } 71st, 72nd, 93rd.
General Ferguson

The fleet sails.

In the beginning of August, the embarkation was completed, and *on the 5th*, the fleet sailed, convoyed by three 64 gun ships, two frigates and gun brigs under the orders of Commodore Sir Home Popham

and arrives at
Madeira.

—*on the 28th of September*, the fleet after a very boisterous passage arrived at Madeira.

Sails from Ma-
deira and arrives at
Saint Salvador.

On the 3rd of October, the fleet left Madeira, and on the 10th of November arrived at St. Salvador in the Brazils, where they had an opportunity of refreshing, landing the sick and procuring some horses for the Cavalry.

Put to sea.

On the 26th of December, the fleet put to sea.

1806

1806

On the 4th of January.—we made the High Table Land of the Cape of Good Hope, and soon after came to anchor.

The whole of the 5th, the surf upon the shore of the Bay was too violent to admit of any attempt to land. Brigr. General Beresford was detached with such of the Cavalry as had horses and the 38th Regiment to Saldanha Bay.

In the morning of the 6th, a landing was effected by the Highland Brigade under the command of Brigr.-General Ferguson—In the performance of which service Lieut.-Colonel Pack, the Commanding Officer of the 71st was wounded.—*The 7th* was devoted to landing the supplies and the remainder of the army.

Early on the morning of the 8th, Sir David Baird formed his troops in two columns, and moved up to the height of Blueberg from whence the enemy was seen drawn up in order of battle in two lines with 23 pieces of cannon—his numbers calculated at 5000, of which a large portion was Cavalry.

The British Line was formed with great promptitude and correctness, and the enemy attacked with the utmost spirit—He maintained his ground with some firmness until a charge from the Highland Brigade dislodged and completely routed him with the loss of 3 guns and 700 men.

In this affair the only officer of the regiment wounded was Brevet Lieut-Colonel Campbell—five men were killed—2 Sergeants and 64 were wounded.

The troops halted for the night at the Rut Valley.

On the 9th, the army moved on towards the Salt River where it was intended to take up a position previous to the attack of Cape Town, when a flag of Truce appeared from the town, which produced some negotiations that terminated in its surrender to His Majesty's arms—General Jansens the Governor of the Colony, after his defeat at Blueberg *on the 8th* had retired towards the interior by the Hottentot Holland Kloof from whence *on the 19th*, he signed and ratified the treaty, that placed the whole of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, in possession of the British Government.

He surrenders the Colony.

As the following letter from Bridgr.-Genl. Ferguson to Sir David Baird, is very creditable to the regiment, and still more so to its commander it is here recorded.

Cape Town, 19th January 1806.

Sir,

“As in the affair of Blueberg on the 8th Instant, “chance placed two of the enemy's guns in possession of the Highland Brigade, I hope you will be pleased “to order the allowance usually granted on such occa-

Letter from Genl-
Ferguson to Sir
David Baird rela-
tive to some guns
taken by the 71st
Regiment,

1806

"sions, to be issued and shared amongst the 71st, 72nd
"and 93rd regiments.

"Although the guns fell into our hands in front of
"the 71st Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Pack (desirous
"that the three regiments should be considered as
"one family) has most handsomely withdrawn the
"prior claim His Majesty's 71st Regiment might have
"made, and to which the situation of the guns when
"taken, would have entitled that most excellent
"corps."

I have the honor to be,

Major General, Sir,
S^R DAVID BAIRD K. C., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., (Sd) R. C. FERGUSON,
BR. GENERAL.

The 71st Regiment
go into quarters at
Wynberg.

Suddenly ordered
to embark on an ex-
pedition to South
America under Bri-
gadier General
Beresford.

Strength of the
force.

The 71st Regiment went into quarters at the can-
tonment of Wynberg about seven miles from Cape
Town on the road to Simons Bay, where they re-
mained *until the 12th of April*, when most unexpect-
edly an order arrived for their immediate embarkation
on an expedition to the Rio Plata in South America,
which had been planned by the British Commanders
Naval and Military at the Cape. The 71st was the
only corps of the Cape Garrison destined for this
service, with the addition of a few Dragoons and some
Artillery. At this time the strength of the regiment
amounted to 800 rank and file, having received
some recruits from foreign corps at the Cape.

The troops were to be commanded by Brigr.
General Beresford.

The regiment was embarked in line of battle
ships and in transports, and *on the 14th of April*, the
fleet sailed from Table Bay, directing its course to
the westward *until the 20th*, when in consequence of
unfavourable weather, and having parted company
with one of the transports, in which were three com-
panies of the 71st the signal was made for Rendez-
vous at St. Helena.

On the 30th, The fleet arrived at St. Helena,

with the exception of the transport before mentioned—at this island, the force of General Beresford received an augmentation of a detachment of 200 men from the St. Helena regiment, making his total amount 1087 rank and file.

On the 2nd of May, the fleet sailed from St. Helena and after a very tedious voyage made Cape St. Mary's at the entrance of the Rio Plata, *on the 8th of June*, when they fell in with the missing transport.

On the 16th, the troops that had sailed in the line of battle ships were transferred to the transports which proceeded up the river, and *on the 24th*, came to anchor opposite the city of Buenos Ayres.

On the 25th, at night, the regiment with the other troops effected a landing without any opposition, and the following morning pushed forward, and met the enemy at the village of Reduction, who made a trifling stand, and then retired towards the city. On this occasion Captain Le Blanc of the 71st lost his leg and a Sergeant and five rank and file were also wounded.

Our troops continued advancing in pursuit of the enemy, and *on the morning of the 27th*, forced their passage across the Chualo—some skirmishing followed this movement, but the city of Buenos Ayres almost immediately surrendered to His Majesty's Arms. In the evening the town and fort were taken possession of by the 71st Regiment, and detachments of Marines and St. Helena Corps. The 71st occupied barracks in Buenos Ayres, and remained undisturbed until the beginning of *August*, by which time the enemy had collected a force of about 1500 men under a leader named Puridon at five leagues from the city. Brigr. General Beresford in consequence moved out with 300 of the 71st, 50 from the St. Helena Corps, and 6 Field Pieces, attacked and dispersed the enemy, taking all the Artillery he possessed, *viz* 10 pieces of various Calibres. The 71st had only five men wounded in this operation. About this period also, an enemy's corps headed by the partisan Liniers crossed from Colonna to Conches, evidently with hostile in-

The 71st occupy a Barrack.

The enemy begin to collect a force near the City.

Brigadier General Beresford moves out to attack them, succeeds perfectly.

Loss of 71st Regiment movement of Liniers from Colonna—His junction with Puridon—and march upon Buenos Ayres.

1805

tention, formed a junction with Puridon's people, and the whole then marched upon Buenos Ayres.

Massacre of a Sergeant's Guard of 71st Regiment.

On the 10th, they commenced their hostilities by the massacre of a Sergeant and his guard of the 71st Regiment, who were posted at a place in the suburbs where the bull fights were usually performed.

Skirmishing in the Outskirts.

The enemy gets on the tops of the houses.

The British compelled to retire into the fort, and ultimately to capitulate.

The Troops march out and lay down their Arms.

The 71st Prisoners their situation.

On the 11th, a good deal of skirmishing took place in the outskirts of the town, where the enemy took possession of the tops of the houses from whence he kept up a galling and destructive fire. During this time the main body of the British Forces took up a position in the grand square but afterwards retired into the fort.—Being now bereft of all resources and with no hope of reinforcement, there appeared no alternative but to capitulate, and at about one o'clock hostilities ceased and the fort was surrendered to the enemy. The troops marched out with the Honors of War, and laid down their arms in the square—The 71st Regiment were now prisoners. The officers were allowed their parole and quartered upon the inhabitants, the men were all confined in the prisons of the city.

Loss of 71st Regiment.

In the late melancholy proceedings fell Lieut. Mitchell and Ensign Lucas, both had much distinguished themselves—The regiment lost in killed and wounded 91 men.

The Regiment as captives are removed to the Interior.

About the middle of the month of September, the 71st Regiment, in their hopeless state of captivity, were removed from Buenos Ayres to the interior.—The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates to Tucumán, Mendoza, &c. &c., and the Officers to St. Antonio, Chapelles, Ronches &c. &c., Brigdr.-General Beresford with his staff and Lieut-Colonel Pack were placed at Luxon, from whence they subsequently effected their escape upon learning that a removal of the prisoners still further up the country had been ordered—Lieut.-Colonel Pack was thus enabled to join the corps which had landed under Sir Samuel Ahmuty's command, and to afford his valuable assist-

ance in the important operations carried on by direction of that able officer.

1508

The following letter contains a full and satisfactory explanation of the motives, by which Lieut.-Colonel Pack was actuated, in effecting his escape as above mentioned.

Lieut.-Colonel Pack to Brigdr.-General Sir Samuel Ahmuty.

Monti Nideo 27th February 1807

Sir,

Anxious to be immediately employed in the service of my country, I take the liberty of stating the circumstances which led me to make my escape from the enemy, trusting my conduct on the occasion will meet your sanction, and that you will be pleased to take my wishes into consideration.

The following I believe, will be found, a correct statement of the transaction

Immediately after the surrender of the fort of Buenos Ayres on the 12th of August last, I understood from Brigdr.-General Beresford, that the conditions verbally agreed to between him and Colonel Liniers, were that the British Troops were to be considered prisoners of War, but to be immediately embarked for England or the Cape, and to be exchanged for those Spanish prisoners made on the British possessing themselves of Buenos Ayres. On the 13th in the morning, Colonel Liniers despatched a Spanish Officer to Sir Home Popham with a letter from General Beresford to send the British Transports back for the purpose of immediately carrying the treaty into execution and a few days afterwards I was present, when Colonel Liniers unequivocally affixed his name to the capitulation containing the above conditions.

After the return of the transports, various delays took place, and I believe it was on the 26th that Colonel Liniers informed General Beresford in presence of Major Tolly 71st Regiment, and Captain Arbuthnot,

1806.

the General's Aid-de-Camp (from all of whom I learned it) that he regretted to inform him of its having been resolved in spite of his efforts, not to embark the British Troops, and at the same time declaring *his* (*Colonel Liniers'*) abhorrence of such a breach of faith, and offered to second General Beresford's remonstrance on the occasion. On the 27th in the evening, I heard that Colonel Liniers' Aid-de-Camp waited on General Beresford, and stated it to be the Colonel's intention to carry the treaty into execution, by privately embarking the men, and requested that the General would for that purpose order the British transports to a particular place. However, on the 31st of August, or 1st of September, it was finally announced to General Beresford, in a letter printed and made public, that our surrender was at discretion, and that it was the determination of the then Government of Buenos Ayres, that the British Troops should be sent to the interior, and the officers on their Parole to Europe. General Beresford for obvious reasons, at first declined our passing a Parole; but being given to understand that without it, our persons were insecure, and it being determined to separate the officers from the men, he, (with the concurrence of the majority of the seniors) finally acceded to it. Notwithstanding this, on the appearance of a British fleet in the river they were suddenly compelled to march, under an armed escort, several miles into the interior, and about two months afterward, orders were given to separate and remove them still further; which orders (notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Br. General) were carried into effect. In his communication at that time with Colonel Liniers, he fully explained that we did not consider ourselves on Parole, nor did we think it binding, after our removal in the first instance, and thus refusing to fulfil the conditions, under which we had been prevailed on to give it.

About this time the unfortunate murder of Captain Ogilvie of the Royal Artillery, and a private soldier of the 71st Regiment took place, when guards were placed at some of the quarters of the officers, professedly for the purpose of protection but positively with strict injunctions, most narrowly to watch us, and

1806.

to take care, (as the Government said in their instructions to the Alcaldi on the same subject) that we did not desert. I mention this circumstance to prove there could be no misunderstanding on the subject; for though such language must be considered unhandsome and illiberal under any circumstances, they surely could never have held it to officers on their Parole;—On the arrival of the news of the capture of Monte Video by our forces, the Chief Magistrate of Buenos Ayres repaired to General Beresford's quarters accompanied by a Lieut. Colonel Garcias, acquainting him with the necessity there was of possessing himself with the papers of the several British Officers, prisoners, which he proceeded to do, *placing a Sentry over them individually*, until he effected his purpose; and in a conversation which General Beresford had with Lieut. Colonel Garcias, he expressly told him, that we were not on our Parole, recapitulating the explanation made to Colonel Liniers upon the subject. Shortly after this the necessity of moving 900 miles further into the interior was communicated to us, and we were on our journey with an armed escort, when an opportunity offered, of which I most gladly availed myself, to make my escape. I will not further trespass on your time by commenting on the many circumstances I conceive so evidently conclusive, but submit the bare facts to your better judgement. However I cannot debar myself of the satisfaction of acknowledging here, the obligations I am under to many individuals, and the kind and generous treatment, which myself, as well as the British Officers in general received from the inhabitants, of the town and country of Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to be,

To.

Sir,

BRIGR GENERAL,

&c.

&c.

&c.

SIR SAML. AUHMUTY,

(Sd) D. PACK,

&c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Col. 71st Regt.

1807

1807.

In the month of May a further removal to the interior, of all the prisoners took place, the whole of the officers were collected in a Jesuits College, called

The regiment as prisoners moved still farther up the country.

1807

Another change meditated prevented by the accounts of General Whitelock's convention.

Consequences.

St. Ignatius, situated 40 leagues to the northward of Cordova, and entirely separated from their men. In this situation they were left *until the month of August*, when just as they were ordered to prepare for a transfer to a station still more remote, the accounts of Lieut. General Whitelock's convention were received. It is hardly necessary to observe, that the prospect of being restored to liberty and friends, was greatly damped by the military events which produced it, and which so completely extinguished the ardent hopes of success, that had been entertained from the arrival of the last great British Force in South America.

The officers and men of 71st Regiment return to Buenos Ayres and embark at Monte Video for Europe.

Remarks on the few soldiers that remained behind in South America.

In *September* the whole of the officers and men were reconducted to Buenos Ayres, from whence they were conveyed in boats to Monte Video, and there embarked in transports with a view of returning to Europe. It is a circumstance highly creditable to the character of the soldiers of the 71st Regiment, that altho' so many and such powerful allurements were held out to induce them to remain in America, still not more than 36 individuals were found to swerve from their duty and allegiance to their own King and country.

The fleet sails and after 3 months voyage puts into Cork Harbour.

The 71st regiment lands and marches to Middleton.

The fleet sailed immediately, and after a very tedious and boisterous voyage of three months the transports with the 71st Regiment put into Cork Harbour *in the month of December*;—on the 27th the whole were landed without uniform, clothing, arms or accoutrements, and marched to Middleton, under the command of Major Tolly; Lt. Col. Pack having previously returned from South America to England.

1808.

1808

The 71st regiment marches from Middleton to Cork.

In the month of March the 71st Regiment marched from Middleton to Cork, where their equipment was in every respect completed. On the 26th of April, whilst in garrison at Cork, a new pair of Colours to replace those that had been left in South America, were presented to the regiment by the veteran General Floyd, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in these records, as commanding the cavalry and

advance in the campaign of 1790, under Major General Meadows in the East Indies.

1803

Being anxious to relieve the regiment from the stain, which so generally attaches to the fact of losing Colours, it is thought but common justice to transcribe, as correctly as possible, the animating, feeling, and soldier-like address delivered by the gallant general upon this occasion, in presence of the corps forming the garrison of Cork.

SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT.

"I am directed to perform the honorable duty of
"presenting your Colours.

"Brave 71st the world is well acquainted with your
"gallant conduct at the capture of Buenos Ayres in
"South America under one of His Majesty's bravest
"Generals."

"It is well known that you defended your conquest
"with the utmost courage, good conduct and discipline
"to the last extremity; when diminished to a handful,
"hopeless of succour, and destitute of provisions, you
"were overwhelmed by multitudes and reduced by the
"fortune of war to lose your liberty, and your well
"defended Colours, but not your honor. Your honor,
"71st Regiment, remains unsullied; your last act in
"the field, covered you with glory, your generous des-
"pair, calling on your General to suffer you to die with
"arms in your hands, proceeded from the genuine
"spirit of British soldiers. Your behaviour in prosper-
"ity, your sufferings in captivity, and your faithful
"discharge of your duty to your King and country,
"you who now stand on this parade, in defiance of the
"allurements held out to bare desertion, endear you to
"the army, and to the country, and ensure you the
"esteem of all true soldiers, of all worthy men, and
"must fill every one of you with honest martial pride.

"It has been my good fortune to have witnessed,
"in a remote part of the world, the early glories and
"gallant conduct of the 71st Regiment in the field;

1808

"and it is with great satisfaction I meet you again
"with replenished ranks, with good arms in your hands
"and with stout hearts in your bosoms—

"Look forward, Officers and Soldiers to the
"achievement of new honors, and the acquirement of
"fresh fame—

"Officers, be the friends and guardians of these
"brave fellows, committed to your charge—

"Soldiers give your confidence to your Officers,
"they have shared with you the chances of war—they
"have bravely bled along with you—preserve your
"regiment's reputation for valor in the field, and re-
"gularity in quarters —

"I have now the honor to present the Royal
"Colours.

"This is the Kings Colour.

"I have now the honor to present your Regiment-
"al Colours."

This is the Colour of the 71st Regiment.

"May Victory for ever crown these Colours."

The 1st Battalion
receives a reinforce-
ment from the 2nd.

About this period *April*, the 1st Battalion of the
regiment received a reinforcement of 200 men from the
2nd Battalion which joined in excellent order under
the command of Captain Spottiswoode making the
total strength of rank and file amount to near 900.

Troops assemble
at Cove of Cork for
foreign service

The 71st Regiment remained stationed in Cork
until the month of July, when a large force was as-
sembling at Cove of Cork under the orders of Major-
General Sir Arthur Wellesley, supposed to be destined
for Portugal, and of which the 71st received orders
to form a part.

British force em-
barked at Cove for
Portugal.

On the 17th June the 1st Battalion, 71st Regiment
embarked at the Cove of Cork with a force consist-

ing of 9,000 men commanded by Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and as this army was sent to Portugal, it may be necessary to state briefly, under what circumstances it was destined to act in that country.

1808.

In the year 1807 Bonaparte meditated the conquest of Spain, with a view of forcing Charles the 4th, the reigning Monarch to abdicate the throne, in favour of one of his own brothers, and in the autumn of this year, under false pretences, he entered into a treaty with Charles the 4th for the subjugation of Portugal, whereby it was stipulated that Portugal should be jointly occupied by a French and Spanish force. 25,000. French Infantry, with 3,000 Cavalry were accordingly permitted to pass through Spain into Portugal which country they entered by Abrantes in November accompanied by the flower of the Spanish army as the stipulated contingent.

Political views of Bonaparte in entering Spain.

His treaty with Charles the 4th under the specious pretence of subjugating Portugal.

On the 1st of December, the united armies entered Lisbon without opposition, the Royal Family having previously embarked on board the British fleet and proceeded to the Brazils. At this crisis another French army consisting of 40,000 men was permitted to enter Spain in support of the army already in Portugal, and after having by treachery secured St. Sebastian, Barcelona, Pamplona and Figueras, 70,000 more were introduced to form a disposable army under Murat near Vittoria.

The foregoing treaties and concessions were made by Charles the 4th who consequently became so unpopular that he was obliged to abdicate in favour of his son the Prince of Asturias, who was crowned under the title of Ferdinand the 7th, and Murat taking advantage of these commotions entered Madrid on the 23rd of March, under pretence of mediating between the two contending parties.

Ferdinand, the 7th, his father and mother having by further treachery been decoyed to Bayonne under pretext of holding conferences with Bonaparte was there forced to abdicate again in favour of his father Charles the 4th, who in his turn on the 5th of May

1808

1808 ceded the crown of Spain to Bonaparte, at first appointing Murat Lieutenant of his kingdom, but in June Bonaparte conferred the crown on his brother Joseph—Charles the 4th was then sent into banishment and Ferdinand was confined in the castle of Valency.

Bonaparte had also ordered the queen of Etrusia daughter of Charles the 4th and her son to be sent to Bayonne, but this caused great discontent, and on the 2nd of May an insurrection broke out at Madrid, which however ended in the massacre of 1,500 of its citizens by the French troops.

The French Generals Moncey and Dupont commence hostilities in Spain

England takes part with Spain.

Destruction of Dupont's army.

In the end of May Dupont and Moncey marched with a French force to take possession of Cadiz and Valencia, which step opened the eyes of the Spaniards as to the views of Bonaparte, and a general rising consequently took place, at this period also deputies were sent to England from the Asturias, and a treaty was formed between the two countries. A Spanish force was also collected at Seville under Castanos and Reding which ultimately surrounded Dupont at Baylen killed 3,000 of his army, and made him and the remainder consisting of 14,000 men prisoners. Moncey also found himself harassed and was obliged to return with loss on Madrid.

Is made prisoner.

Cuesta is defeated by Marshal Bessieres

Joseph Bonaparte retires on Vittoria.

Romana lands with a force at St. Andero.

14th July in the North, Cuesta Commanding 30,000, Spaniards attacked Marshal Bessieres at Medena del Rio Seco, but was defeated, Zaragossa and Gerona however held out against the French, and Joseph Bonaparte now thought it prudent to retire to Vittoria, taking up a position on the Ebro. 30th September. Romana who had escaped from the north of Europe with part of his army landed at St. Andero with 9,000 men.

1808

Portugal.

Duplicity of Junot towards the Portuguese.

Their resistance and success.

1st of February General Junot declared that the house of Braganza ceased to reign, and under pretence of a military movement across the Tagus, he embarked the Spanish contingent, which he then placed under the guns of the batteries, as prisoners.

1808

These violent measures caused great discontent, and a spirit of resistance to the French; Oporto first declared itself, and in the middle of June the garrison was overpowered by the citizens. Thus Spain and Portugal were situated when Sir Arthur Wellesley's force sailed from the cove of Cork in July 1808.

The strength of the 1st Battalion 71st Regiment when embarked at the cove of Cork for Portugal consisted of fifty two Sergeants, twenty two drummers and eight hundred and seventy four rank and file. In the first instance the 71st were brigaded with the 5th, 38th and 5th Battalion of the 60th Regiment under Brigadier General Fane, and on the 12th July sailed for Portugal, in conjunction with the force before mentioned, and after a short and favorable passage made the land on the 1st of August, and anchored in the roadstead of Mondego Bay, where a landing was made good in the vicinity of the village of Figueras. Early in the morning of the 3rd or 4th of August, a small Picquet of the enemy stationed in the neighbourhood fell back and the operation of disembarking the troops, stores &c. &c., was carried into effect without opposition. The troops then moved on to a position across a deep sandy country, where they halted and encamped for the night. At this time a change took place in the arrangement of the brigades, and the 71st were placed in that commanded by Major General Ronald Ferguson, composed of the 36th, 40th and 71st Regiments. On the 8th Sir Brent Spencer's Division consisting of 5,000 men joined and after a short halt, the army was again put in motion to occupy a more forward position, where it remained for some days, and being again in forward movements met the enemy commanded by General Laborde on the 17th August, posted on some very strong ground near Roleia. This position was attacked and carried with great loss to the enemy, who retreated on Torres-Vedras to join Junot—The light company of the 71st was the only part of the regiment engaged, the remainder being employed in manœuvring on the right flank of the enemy. The light company suffered a trifling loss, having but one man killed and one or two wounded.

The 71st Regiment embarked at the cove of Cork with the Expedition for Portugal strength of the regiment how brigaded.

1808

Sir Arthur Wellesley, after the battle of Roleia did not pursue the enemy by the high road, but keeping to the right near the sea marched to Vimiera to cover the landing of a Brigade commanded by Major General Anstruther which was effected on the 20th.

The morning of the 21st August, was given up to the troops in order to prepare and repose themselves, and the men were engaged in washing and cleaning their equipments, when the approach of the enemy's army moving to the left, was discovered at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the brigades commanded by Generals Ferguson, Nightingale, Auckland and Bowes were consequently moved across a valley from a height on the west to those on the east of Vimiera.

The enemy's army commanded by Junot moved on to the attack of the position about 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and commenced it on our centre where the 50th Regiment was posted, moving along the front gradually to the left until the whole line became engaged.

Bravery of the
troops.

A short time previous to this the brigades were ordered to sit down with their arms in their hands, keeping their formation, the enemy in the meantime cannonaded the whole line, and pushed on his sharpshooters and infantry to oppose the former. Major General (Ferguson) ordered the left sections of companies to move forward and skirmish. Upon the retreat of the enemy's sharpshooters, the action became general along the front of *this brigade*, and the whole moved forward to the attack. Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops on this occasion, and the General and Commanding Officer set a noble example which was followed by all.

71st Grenadier
company greatly
distinguished itself

The Grenadier company of the 71st greatly distinguished itself in conjunction with a subdivision of the light company of the 36th Regiment, Captain Alexander Forbes who commanded the Grenadier company was ordered with it to the support of some British Artillery, and seizing a favorable opportunity made a dash at a battery of the enemy's Artillery

immediately in his front, he succeeded in capturing five guns and a howitzer with horses, caissons and equipment complete.

In this affair alone, the Grenadier company had its two Lieutenants, Pratt and Dudgeon wounded together with two men killed and thirteen wounded.*

Loss in killed and wounded of 71st Regiment.

The enemy made a daring effort to retake their Artillery, both with Cavalry and Infantry, but the very gallant conduct of the Grenadier Company and advance of Major General Ferguson's Brigade finally left the guns in the possession of those who had so gallantly captured them.

The enemy attempts to retake their guns but are repulsed.

During the advance of the regiment several prisoners were taken, among whom was the *French General Breniers*, the Corporal who took him (McKay of 71st Regiment) was afterwards promoted to an ensigncy in a West India Regiment.

The result of this battle so well known and so creditable to the 71st Regiment was the *total defeat* of the enemy, and his subsequent retreat on Lisbon, with the loss of twenty one pieces of cannon, twenty three ammunition waggons with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition, and a great many Officers and Soldiers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The conduct of the regiment and its Commanding Officer (Lieut. Colonel Pack) was noticed in the public despatches, and the thanks of both houses of Parliament was conferred on the troops.

The following officers of the 71st were wounded in this action (viz).

* Sir Harry Burrard landed during the action, but did not assume the command, and Sir Hew Dalrymple landed the following day and took command of the whole.

Sir John Moore's Force was also disembarked during the negotiation, making the British Force 32,000 men.

Captain	Jones.
"	McKenzie.
Lieut.	Pratt.
"	Dudgeon.
"	McIntyre.
"	Hartley.
Ensign	W. Campbell.
Actg. Adjt.	McAlpin.

The convention of Cintra was the immediate consequence of this action, and the surrender of nine ships of the line and one frigate of the Russian Navy.

The army then moved forward to Lisbon, some of the reinforcements intended for it having preceded it by water and occupied the forts at the mouth of the Tagus.

The French army having by this convention fallen back on Lisbon, the British troops proceeded to the vicinity of Fort St. Julian and encamped.

The object of this expedition being carried into effect, and the French troops embarked for France, the British army remained for some time at, and in the vicinity of Lisbon.

At this period (September) Major General Sir John Moore having assumed the command, made dispositions for entering Spain.

71st are placed in another brigade.

The 71st were now brigaded with the 36th and 92nd Regiments under Brigadier R. Crawford and placed in the division under the order of Major General Sir John Hope.

The Army moves into Spain. Their Route.

On the 27th of October the division was put in motion, and by easy marches pursued the following route viz Azambuja, Abrantes, Portalegre, Campo-Major and Badajos where after a short stay they were again in motion by Merida, Truxillo, Jaracijo, Peurto-de Merivette, and crossing the river Tagus at the bridge of Almaraz, directed their route upon Tala-

vera-de-la-Reina; from this town the column proceeded by Carnera to the Escorial, seven leagues to the north west of Madrid; intelligence was here received of the enemies approach towards Madrid, and two companies of the 71st under Major Archibald Campbell were pushed forward to occupy the important pass in the Guadarrama mountains which separate old from new Castile. After a halt of a few days the division was put in motion over the Guadarrama pass to Villa Castino at which place Sir John Hope, in consequence of the intelligence which he received of the enemy's movement made a night march to the left by Avila, on Penerando, and finally upon Alba-de-Tormes. At the latter place a junction was formed with Sir John Moore then at Salamanca, and the whole army under Sir John was shortly after in motion towards Valladolid, and subsequently to the left, to form a junction with Sir David Baird's division which had landed at Corunna.

1808

Intelligence of the enemy's approach.

Detachment of 71st pushed forward to occupy the Guadarrama pass,

Sir John Hope's Division moves forward.

Sir D. Baird's Division landed at Corunna.

Junction of the British Force.

Previous to this period, the Spanish armies under Blake near Bilbao on the left, General Castano's in the centre, and Palafox lower down the Ebro on the right, had been completely defeated, and Sir John Moore consequently made arrangements for a retreat on Portugal by Ciudad Rodrigo, and for Sir David Baird to retreat to Corunna, but it having been represented to him that Madrid held out against the French, he was induced to effect a junction with Sir David Baird in order to make a diversion in favour of Madrid by attacking Soult on the river Carrion.

Defeat of the Spanish armies under Blake, Castano, and Palafox.

Sir John Moore consequently mediates a retreat on Corunna.

The British force 29,000 strong joined at Toro on the 21st of December, and on the 23rd Sir John advanced with the whole force. The Cavalry had already met with that of the enemy, the Infantry were also within two hours march of him when an intercepted letter informed our commander that Bonaparte who had entered Madrid on the 4th of December, was then in full march for Salamanca and Benevento, and a retreat on Corunna through Galicia was immediately decided on, that through Portugal being now impracticable.

Strength of the British Force.

Intercepted letters of the enemy inform our Commander of various particulars, and a retreat on Corunna is immediately decided on.

1808

March of the army

Our Cavalry are engaged with the enemy The French General Le Fevre is made prisoner.

The several divisions marched towards the Esla, the greater part crossing by the bridge of Benevento on the 26th of December, when after a day's halt the Cavalry under Lord Paget and General Stuart had an engagement with some of the Imperial Guards, who had forded the river Esla under General LeFevre, who with several of his men was made prisoner —

Sir John Moore's despatch.

The situation of the British army was at this time dispiriting in the extreme. In the midst of winter, in a dreary and desolate country, the soldiers chilled and drenched by deluges of rain, and wearied by long and rapid marches, were almost destitute of fuel to cook their victuals &c.; it was with extreme difficulty that they could procure shelter; provisions were scanty and irregularly issued, and difficult of attainment; the waggons in which were their magazines baggage and stores were often deserted in the night by the Spanish drivers who were terrified by the approach of the French, thus baggage, ammunition, and even money was destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy and the weak, the sick and the wounded were necessarily left behind.

Loss sustained by the 71st Regiment on this retreat.

The occurrences of this retreat are too well known to dwell on, the 71st suffered in proportion with the rest, and by weakness, sickness, and fatigue lost about 93 men.

1809

1809

At Lugo three companies of the 71st are engaged with and repulse the enemy.

The retreat again commences, the army reaches Corunna.

Part of the 71st engaged in a sharp skirmish with the enemy.

Battle of Corunna.

On the 5th of January a position was taken up at Lugo, where some skirmishing took place in which three companies of the 71st were engaged and repulsed the enemy—on the 9th, the retreat again commenced, and on the 11th January the Army still nearly 15,000 strong, reached Corunna; the transports not having arrived, a position was occupied in advance of this place and some sharp skirmishing ensued, in which four companies of the 71st were warmly engaged and lost several men in killed and wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Lockwood severely.— On this ground the Battle of Corunna was fought on

the 16th January, but the 71st being placed on the extreme left of the British line, had little to do in it.

1839

The result of this action was glorious to the British army, but ended in the loss of Sir John Moore, who received a severe wound from grape during the action, and died at 10 o'clock on the same night.

Death of Sir John Moore.

Sir David Baird who succeeded Sir John Moore was also wounded, and the command devolved on Sir John Hope.

Sir D. Baird being wounded chief command devolves on Sir John Hope.

The troops quitted their position at 8 o'clock on the night of the 16th leaving the picquets posted, and a few men to keep the fires up, and then marched into Corunna, where the remnant of the army embarked for England.

Remnant of the army embark for England.

The regiment was now partly collected and landed at Ramsgate, and was marched to Ashford in Kent where it continued for some time collecting its men, who from contrary winds &c &c. were driven into different ports.

71st landed at Ramsgate and march to Ashford in Kent.

A circular letter from Sir David conveying the thanks of both Houses of Parliament was received by Colonel Pack of which the following is a copy.

Circular

Postsmouth 30th January 1809.

The Officer Commanding 71st Regiment.

I have great pleasure in transmitting to you copies of letters from the Lord Chancellor and the speaker of the House of Commons, enclosing the Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, dated 25th January 1809, which contains the thanks of those Houses to the army lately engaged before Corunna.

Circular Letter of Sir D. Baird.

In communicating to you Sir, this most signal mark of the approbation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, allow me to add my warmest congratulations upon a distinction which you and the corps under your command

1809

on that day had a share in obtaining for His Majesty's Service.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Sd.) D. BAIRD,
Lieut -General.

71st How brigaded.

The regiment was at Ashford, brigaded with the Warwick Militia and 91st Regiment, under Brigadier-General De-Rottenburg, and remained quartered there a short time*

The 71st formed
into a Light Infantry
regiment.

In this quarter a letter was received acquainting the regiment of its being by His Majesty's command formed into a Light Infantry regiment.

(Copy)

Horse Guards 22nd March 1809.

Sir,

I have received the Commander-in-Chief's directions to acquaint you that the 71st Regiment is by His Majesty's command to be forthwith formed into a Light Infantry corps, and that the clothing arming and discipline shall be the same in all respects as the 43rd, 52nd, 68th and 85th Regiments.

I have accordingly made application to the Board of Ordnance that the arms now in possession of the 1st Battalion 71st Regiment may be exchanged as early as possible for those of the Light Infantry pattern.

I have the honor to be
Officer Commdg. &c. &c. &c.,
71st Regiment.

(Sd. HARRY CALVERT,
A. G.

On the 71st Highlanders being made Light Infantry they were allowed to retain such part of their national garb as might not prove inconvenient with the duties of a light corps. The following is a correspondence between Lieut.-Colonel Pack (then Commanding) and Head Quarters on the subject.

*Great sickness prevailed here, and many men died of Typhus, among whom Surgeon Evans.

Copy of Lieut.-Colonel Pack's letter.

1809

4th May 1810.

Sir,

"I beg leave to state, that until I read the Adjutant General's letter of the 31st January last, (a copy of which I have the honor herewith to enclose) I did not think it possible any misconception could exist, as to the 71st being no longer considered a Highland Regiment, having myself clearly understood from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the present Commander-in-Chief, that in becoming Light Infantry the corps was to be put as to Colonel's allowances, clothing, and appointments exactly on the same establishment as English regiments of the line being only allowed to retain our name, and such characteristics of the old corps, as were in no way found objectionable, and out of which in point of *Esprit* much good and no possible harm could arise; it was under this impression that the bonnet cocked as a regulation cap, was submitted to the Horse Guards for approbation, and was sealed by the Adjutant-General for our use.—With this security I should now rest satisfied, but on a point effecting the Honor of the regiment, I cannot allow a shadow of doubt to exist. I have therefore to entreat the Commander-in-Chief that unquestionable authority may be given for our wearing the bonnet so cocked, for retaining our pipes, and still dressing our pipers in the Highland Garb;—It cannot be forgotten how these pipes were obtained, and how constantly the regiment has upheld its title to them. These are the honorable characteristics I allude to, which must preserve to future times the precious remains of the old corps and of which I feel confident, His Majesty never will have reason to deprive the 71st Regiment."

Sir D. Pack's correspondence relative to the uniform of the regiment.

I have the honor to be

The Adjutant-General
of the Forces
Horse Guards,
London.

&c.

Sir,

&c.

&c.

(Sd). D. PACK,
Lt.-Col. 71st Regt.

1809

The answer Colonel Pack received from the Adjutant-General is as follows:—

Sir,

Having submitted to the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed to state, that there is no objection to the 71st being denominated Highland and Glasgow Light Infantry Regiment, or to their retaining their pipes, and that they will of course be permitted to wear caps according to the pattern which was lately approved and sealed by authority.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Lt.-Col. Pack, &c. &c. &c.

Commdg. 71st Regiment,

(Sd.) HARRY CALVERT,
A. G.

The Regiment marches to Braebournelee barracks

A large draft join from 2nd Battalion and several Volunteers from the Militia.

The Regiment prepares for Foreign Service. Expedition to the Isle of Walcheren Regt. embarked.

On the 27th of April the regiment marched for Braebournelee barracks and were brigaded with the 68th and 85th Light Infantry Regiments—every exertion was here made to increase the strength, and improve the discipline of the regiment, and in the month of June a large reinforcement from the 2nd Battalion under Captain George Sutherland consisting of several officers and three hundred and eleven Non-Commissioned officers and privates joined the regiment. Several Volunteers from the Militia added to the strength of the corps, and in the latter end of June, orders arrived to prepare for foreign service and the regiment marched on the 28th and 29th June in two divisions, and encamped near Gosport.

3 Field Officers.
6 Captains
27 Subalterns.
5 Staff
48 Sergeants.
974 Drummers and Rank and file.

71st How brigaded.

About the 25th July, the regiment embarked on Board His Majesty's Ships Belleisle and Imperieuse (strength as per margin) and in the latter end of this month sailed for the Downs—The regiment was brigaded under Baron de Rottenburg in the Light Brigade composed of the 68th, 71st and 85th Light Infantry Regiments, and in the Division commanded by General McKenzie Fraser and corps of Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote.

The whole of the expedition which sailed from the place of Rendezvous (the Downs), having arrived off the Roompet Channel, preparations were made for landing ;—small craft to cover the landing were also sent in shore, and the Light Brigade composed of the 68th, 71st and 85th were landed under their fire, and were in an instant in contact with the enemy's sharp shooters, who fell back skirmishing—Being pushed hard, *four guns* with their equipment, and several prisoners were taken from them by two companies of the 71st (Captain Sutherland's and Captain Hall's) and one company of the 85th Regiment

1809

Arrival of the expedition off the Roompet channel..

The Light Brigade disembarked Skirmishing commences. Some guns &c, and several Prisoners taken by the 71st.

A Battery and flag staff on the coast was taken possession of by the 10th company of the 71st, and, in lieu of a flag, a soldier's red jacket was hoisted on it.

A Battery and Flag Staff taken possession of by the 10th company.

This advance having succeeded at all points, and the enemy having fallen back on Flushing and Middleburg, the army was disembarked.—The advance then dividing, proceeded by different routes ; the 71st moved by the Sea Dyke on a fort called Ter-veer, the situation and strength of which it was not sufficiently acquainted with, an enemy's deserter having given but imperfect intelligence respecting it.

Enemy fall back on Flushing. British Forces disembarked.

Advance moves forward in two Divisions.

After night fall the column continued to advance in perfect silence, with orders to attack the post with the bayonet, when on a sudden the advance guard fell in with an enemy's party who were coming out for the purpose of firing some houses which overlooked their works.

British Force advances after night fall.

The column following the advance guard, had entered an Avenue or road leading up to the fort when the advance commenced action with the enemy, who retiring within the place, opened a most tremendous fire from his works with Artillery and musketry. Some guns pointing down the road by which the regiment advanced did great execution and killed and wounded an officer (Assistant Surgeon Quin) and sixteen or eighteen Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Column moves forward.

The advance falls in with the enemy and commences action. Enemy retires within the place and directs their guns on our columns.

Loss of the 71st in killed and wounded.

1809

The Fort is invested by sea and land and capitulates after a resistance of three days.

The column after some firing retired, and the place was the following day regularly invested by sea and land and it took three days to reduce it, when it capitulated with its stores and a garrison of 800 men

71st is ordered into the Line of circumvallation.

Flushing having been invested on the 1st of August, the 71st (after the surrender of Ter-Veer) was ordered into the line of circumvallation, and placed on the extreme left, resting on the Scheldt. The preparations for the attack on the town having been completed on the 13th, a dreadful fire was opened from the Batteries and Bomb Vessels, and Congreve Rockets having been thrown into the town, it was set on fire in many places. The ships having joined in the attack the enemy's fire gradually slackened and at length ceased; a summons being sent in, delay was demanded, but being rejected the firing recommenced. On the 14th one of the out works was carried at the point of the bayonet by a party of detachments and two companies of the 71st under Colonel Pack.

Attack on the town of Flushing

A force consisting of detachments under Colonel Pack, succeed in carrying one of the enemy's out-works

Ensign D Sinclair was killed and Capt. Spottiswoode and some few men wounded.

In this affair Ensign Donald Sinclair of the 71st regiment was killed and Captain Spottiswoode and some few men wounded.

Flushing surrenders.

On the 15th Flushing and Garrison of 6,000 men capitulated, and the right gate was occupied by a detachment of 300 men of the 1st or Royal Scots, and the left gate by a detachment of similar strength of the 71st under Major Jones.

Ships of war &c., fell into our possession.

The Naval Arsenal and some vessels of war which were on the stocks fell into our hands.—

The regiment proceeds to Middleburg and shortly afterwards to occupy Ter-Veer.

The regiment shortly after proceeded to Middleburg where it remained but a few days when it was ordered to occupy Ter-Veer; Colonel Pack was appointed Commandant of the place, and Lieutenant Clements of the 71st, the Town Major.—The regiment remained doing duty in the Garrison until this island (after destroying the works &c.) was finally evacuated on the 22nd December.

The island is evacuated.

On the 23rd the regiment embarked in transports and sailed for England, after a service on that unhealthy climate of five months, and with the loss (by sickness and otherwise) as follows:—

1869

The regiment embarks for England.

	Captns.	Lieuts.	Ensigns	Staff.	Sergts	Drumrs.	Rk. & file
Died on service ...	1	"	"	"	3	2	52
Since being sent home ...	"	1	1	"	1	"	8
Killed ...	"	"	1	1	2	"	17

Their loss in killed and by sickness &c.

In passing Cadsand, the fort opened its fire on the transports, one of which, having part of the 71st on board was struck by a round shot which carried off both Sergeant Steel's legs above the knee.

The transports in which the 71st were on board fired at by the enemy on passing Cadsand.

On the 25th December, the regiment disembarked at Deal and marched to Braebourne Barracks in Kent, where it was again brigaded as before, with the 68th and 85th Regiments, and was occupied in putting itself in an efficient state for service.

The regiment disembarked at Deal, are brigaded as before and again prepares for active service.

1810

1810

On the 8th of May, 1810, the regiment marched to Deal Barracks, where every exertion was continued to render it fit for active service—Here the regiment sustained a great loss in its gallant Lieut-Colonel Pack, who was appointed a Brigadier in the Portuguese army under Sir William Beresford.

Lt. Col. Pack is promoted, consequently leaves the regt. the command devolves on Lt.-Col. Peacock.

Nothing of moment occurred until the early part of September, when the regiment received an order to hold six companies in readiness for foreign service, they were prepared accordingly by drafting the most effective men and officers into them from the companies, who were to remain at home, and who had not yet recovered from the Walcheren Fever.

The regiment receives orders to hold itself in readiness for foreign service.

The following were the companies selected and completed for foreign service, viz:—

2 Field Officers.
6 Captains.
15 Lieutenants.
7 Ensigns.
4 Staff.
38 Sergeants.
12 Drummers.
603 Rank and File.

1st or Cpt. McIntyre's — 4th or Cpt. Walker's.
2nd or " Hall's — 6th or " Spottiswoode's.
3rd or " Adamson's — 10th or " Lewis Grant's.

1810

Six companies of the regiment are embarked and sail for Portugal.

The companies disembark'd.

Are completed in field equipment &c., &c.

Lt.-Col. Honble. H. Cadogan joins at Maffra and assumes the command of the regiment

The 71st marches to join the army under Lord Wellington at Sobral and are brigaded.

Sobral is occupied by the 71st regiment

Smart skirmishing with the enemy's Picquets.

The town is ordered to be evacuated.

Loss of the detachment in this affair.

On the 14th of September the above companies embarked in the Downs (Strength as per margin) on board the Melpomene and St. Fiorenzo Frigates, three companies with the Staff and Lieut.-Colonel Peacock on board the former, the remaining three and Lieut.-Colonel Reynell on board the latter, and on the following day sailed for Lisbon, and entered the Tagus on the 25th September after an extremely short and pleasant passage—the several companies were disembarked on the following day and quartered in the St. Bento and Espirito Santo Convents.

The greatest exertions were now made to complete the companies in field equipment Bat-mules &c. &c., which being effected, the detachment marched from Lisbon on the 2nd of October to Maffra, where it was shortly afterwards joined by Lieut.-Colonel the Honorable H. Cadogan who assumed the command, and Lieut.-Colonel Peacock returned to the 2nd Battalion.

The detachment being ordered to join the army (then retreating before Marshal Massena) marched from Maffra on the 8th, and on the 10th, joined the army under Lord Viscount Wellington at *Sobral* and was brigaded with the 50th and 92nd Regiments under Sir William Erskine and placed in the 1st division under Lieut.-General Spencer.

The army having retired into a position in rear of Sobral, that place was occupied by the 71st, having for its support the 50th and 92nd Regiments and General Cameron's brigade.

On the 12th, the Picquets were violently attacked by the enemy's advance, and retired skirmishing. In the meantime the town was ordered to be evacuated, and the Picquets having joined, the 71st took up a position on the outside and within musket shot of the town. In this affair the detachment had 8 men killed and 34 wounded.

In this position the regiment continued, when on the 14th it was again attacked with the greatest im-

petuosity and charged with the bayonet. The enemy were completely repulsed with very considerable loss in killed and wounded, and chased to the spot from which they made the attack, both parties resuming their original positions. A soldier of the 6th Company named John Rea behaved on this occasion in the most gallant manner, and particularly distinguished himself, for which he received a silver medal—with the following inscription.

1810

The 71st is attacked by the enemy, who are repulsed with considerable loss.

Gallant behaviour of a soldier of the 6th company.

To John Rea for his exemplary courage and good conduct as a soldier at Sobral 14th October 1810.

Presented with a Silver Medal.

On the 15th the regiment was ordered to withdraw into the position at *Zibriera*, which is a continuation of the lines of *Torres-Vedras*. In this celebrated position which bid defiance to the French army, the troops were constantly on the alert, and occupied in rendering it as strong as circumstances would admit, observing the motions of the enemy.

The regiment withdraws into the position of Zibriera.

The French General did not think proper to attack the British army in this strong hold, and wasted away his time in reconnaissances and demonstrations, until compelled through want of provisions * and consequent sickness of his troops, to abandon his designs and retire to a position in his rear; this object he finally effected in a masterly manner in the night, between the 14th and 15th of November, followed by the allied army;—both armies thus evacuating positions on which the eyes of all Europe had been fixed, and which they had occupied in the presence of each other for a period of one month.

The enemy decline coming to action and is at length obliged to retire to a position in his rear, and is followed by the allied army.

The division in which the 71st was placed, advanced by the route of Alinquier, Mincho, Novo, Cartaxo, Atelage, and Almoester, and halted in and about the latter place from the 20th to the 26th of November inclusive. The enemy in the meantime retired on an extremely strong position at, and in the vicinity of Santarem, where he halted although threatened by

The armies move to new position,

* The French troops were under the necessity of eating in their horses and asses in this position.

Lord Wellington's
Head Quarters at
Cartafo.

Lord Wellington who after some manœuvring took up a position immediately in the enemy's front, having his Head Quarters at Cartafo, and the different corps of the army cantoned in villages. The brigade to which the 71st belonged occupied Alquintrinha.

1811

1811

The regiment remained in quarters here until the 4th March 1811. The army having been reinforced was about to resume the offensive, when the enemy retired taking the same road through the Estremadura by which he entered Portugal.

The army accordingly advanced in pursuit and the brigade in which was the regiment accompanied it, moving by Redinha, Mirandu de-Corva, and Saryedes, passing the Coa a little above Sabugal upon the 5th April and finally arriving upon the 9th at Albergaria a small town upon the frontiers of Spain. The regiment remained in Albergaria until the 2nd of May, when the enemy having been strongly reinforced moved from Salamanca and crossed the frontier upon that day with a large convoy of provisions for Almeida then closely invested by the Portuguese forces under General Pack,—In consequence of this movement the army broke up its Cantonments on the Azira and formed in order of battle upon the high ground behind the Duas Casas, the left extending to the high road to Almeida which crosses the river by a Ford near Fort Conception and the right keeping up communication with the bridge at Sabagal, opposite the centre of the village of Fuentes d'honor which was strongly occupied by light infantry. Upon the 3rd the enemy took post on the opposite sides of the Valley of the Duas Casas their left fronting Fuentes d'honor, and their right extending about 2½ miles to Almeida;—on the afternoon of that day they attacked Fuentes with much vigour; that post was defended with the greatest bravery until the Light Companies being worn out and harrassed by repeated attacks, were obliged to retire and the enemy possessed themselves of the lower part of the village;—The 71st Regiment was now ordered up to support and headed by Lieutenant

Battle of Fuentes
d'honor.

Colonel The Honorable H. Cadogan charged the enemy with cheers through the village and across the Duas Casas, taking 10 Officers and about 100 men prisoners. The regiment retained its conquest that night and the whole of next day, but upon Sunday the French having succeeded in turning some troops to the immediate right, was obliged to give way, but having been immediately supported by the 74th and 88th Regiments it again advanced, took possession of, and retained the village until the conclusion of the action.

A struggle of such duration could not be carried on without much loss of blood, and the regiment accordingly was a very severe sufferer, having had about 4 officers, 4 sergeants and 22 rank and file killed—8 officers, 6 sergeants, 3 buglers and 100 rank and file wounded, and 2 officers with several men taken prisoners.

Loss of the regiment in this affair.

The regiment went into action, about 320 strong; thus they lost nearly one half of their numbers in killed and wounded.

The following officers were killed and wounded upon this occasion.

Lieut. John Cawsell.
 „ J. Houston.
 „ John Graham.
 Ensign D. J. Kearns.

} Killed.

Officers killed and wounded at Fuentes d'honor.

Captain Peter Adamson.
 „ McIntyre.
 Lieut. Wm. McCraw.
 „ Robert Law.
 „ H. Fox.

} Wounded.

Ensign C. T. Cox.
 „ I. E. Vandeleur.
 „ Carique Lewin.

} Wounded.

For the share which the regiment bore in this distinguished action, His Majesty was pleased to per-

1811

mit of their wearing on their colours and appointments the word "Fuentes d'honor."

The following letter from Lord Fitzroy Somerset, will serve to show the opinion entertained by Lord Wellington of the conduct of the 71st Regiment upon this occasion.

Villa Formosa,
8th May 1811.

Sir,

Letter from Lord Fitzroy Somerset requesting the name of a Non-commissioned Officer to be transmitted for a commission for the regiment's conduct at Fuentes.

"Lord Wellington being highly gratified with the conduct of the 71st Regiment has directed me to request that you will transmit to me the name of a non-commissioned officer who may be eligible for a commission in order that His Lordship may recommend him for an ensigncy on the present occasion."

The Honorable I have &c., &c., &c.,
Lieut.-Colonel Cadogan, (Sd. Fitz Roy Somerset,
71st Regiment.

The name of Quarter Master Sergeant Gavin was submitted to His Lordship and he was shortly after promoted to an ensigncy in the corps.

The regiment returns to their old quarters at Albergaria and the Brigade ordered as a reinforcement to Marshal Beresford's.

The regiment upon the 14th returned to their old quarters at Albergaria and remained there till the 26th, when the brigade was ordered to the Alemtego Frontier as a reinforcement to Marshal Beresford's at this time besieging Badajos and threatened by Soult's advance from the south of Spain.

The regiment upon its route southward crossed the Tagus on the 31st May and arrived near Albuera on the 14th June, having passed through Portalegre, Aronches, Campo Major, and Talavera-la-Real.

Reinforcement not required.

A draft from the 2nd Battalion.

The sanguinary battle of Albuera having obliged the French Marshal to retire previous to the arrival of the regiment, and as in consequence the reinforcement was no longer considered necessary, the regiment retired to Elvas where they remained two days, and again moved to Toro-de-Moro on the 19th June,

in which quarter they remained for one month;—A draft of 350 men with a proportion of officers joined from the 2nd battalion at this encampment—About this period the regiment became a part of Lord Hill's army.

The junction of the armies of Marmont and Soult having obliged Lord Wellington to raise the siege of Badajos the regiment in co-operation with His Lordship's retrograde movement retired to Borba on the 20th July. They remained in this quarter until the 1st September when they moved to Portalegre, and from thence marched to Castello-de-Vido on the 4th October.

A detachment from Soult's army under General Gerard having been collecting contribution in Spanish Estremadura, Lord Hill with a view of putting a stop to his movements, broke up his cantonments at Portalegre upon the 23rd moving by Albuquerque and Malpartida—on the 27th when within a moderate march of Arroya-de-Molinos, where was the enemy, he halted his troops, and at night breaking up his bivouac made a flank movement close to the road by which the French intended to march in the morning; in that position he waited the approach of day when he marched directly on the rear of the town with such celerity that the cavalry picquets were rushed upon before they had time to mount, and the French main body though in the act of filing out, had so little intimation of danger that they were surrounded before their formation was effected and to seek safety they individually dispersed—many of them were killed, 1500 were made prisoners, and three pieces of cannon were taken.

Affair at Arroya-de-Molinos.

In this brilliant affair, the regiment had the honor of being one of the three corps who advanced through the centre of the town, and was therefore principally engaged, but the enemy from their complete surprise being unable to make united resistance we lost but few men.

The following orders being highly honorable to the troops engaged in this affair are here inserted.

Orders issued after the affair at Arroya-de Molinos.

1811

Merida 30th October 1811.

Regimental Order.

"Lieut Colonel Cadogan takes the earliest opportunity in his power of bearing this public testimony to the good conduct of the regiment during the late severe march, and of returning his thanks for the zeal and intrepidity which they displayed in the attack of the village of Arroya-de-Molinos upon the 28th Instant, the regiment has not only had the honor of being selected for the advance posts of the army, but it has performed those duties in a manner most creditable to itself having never been diverted from the main object of defeating the enemy, either by the temptation of plunder or the vanity of taking prisoners.

Portalegre 7th November 1811.

General Order.

Lord Hill's order congratulating the troops on the success attending their recent operations in Estremadura.

Lieut. General Hill has great satisfaction in congratulating the troops in the success which has attended their recent operations in Estremadura, and in so doing he cannot but endeavour to do justice to the merits of those through whose exertions it has been obtained—a patient and willing endurance of the fatigue of forced and night marches during the worst of weather and over bad roads, of bivouacs in wet weather, at times without cover and without fires, and a strict observance of discipline are qualities however common in British soldiers which the Lieut. General cannot pass unnoticed, having on this occasion witnessed the exertion of them in no ordinary degree; he feels that nothing but the most zealous attention of Commanding Officers the unanimous support of their officers, the good will and real spirit of the Non-commissioned officers and soldiers could produce such an effect, and he requests that they will generally and individually accept his warmest thanks, particularly those corps which were engaged in the action of Arroya-de-Molinos, where silence and attention to orders, when preparing for the attack and when manœuvring before the enemy could not but attract his notice and give them an additional claim upon him.

My Lord,

Downing Street 2nd Decr 1811.

I had great pleasure in laying your Lordship's despatches of the 6th ultimo before the Prince Regent and have received the commands of His Royal Highness to express to your Lordship the high gratification he has derived from the detail of Lieut. General Hill's able and brilliant operations in Estremadura.

Letter from Lord Liverpool expressing His Royal Highness The Prince Regent's high gratification derived from the detail of Lt. General Hill's able and brilliant operations in Estremadura.

Few enterprizes of this nature have been so judiciously planned or so ably carried into execution as the surprise of the French column under General Gerard on the morning of the 28th October and the Prince Regent has felt particular pleasure in observing the complete success which has attended this operation, in which the ability displayed by General Hill, and the good conduct of the allied troops under his command have so highly deserved. I am commanded to desire that your Lordship would take the earliest opportunity of conveying to Lieut. General Hill and the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese forces who have served under his command in the expedition, the high approbation which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to bestow upon their exemplary conduct, and I am to request you will take such a course as you may see proper for making known in the most public and marked manner these gracious sentiments of the Prince Regent—His Royal Highness has also been gratified to remark the zealous and active co-operation of the Spanish troops serving with General Hill's Corps upon the occasion as well as the fidelity and steady attachment to the cause of their country evinced by the inhabitants of the province in which the operations have been carried on.

I have the honor to be,

General

My Lord,

Lord Viscount Wellington

&c., &c.,

&c , &c , &c.,

(Sd). Liverpool.

1811

My Lord,

Horse Guards 6th December 1811.

His Royal High-
ness The Commr.-in-
Chief letter relative
to Lt Genl. Hill's
operations.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 6th ultimo, conveying the extract of your despatch to the Secretary of State together with the copies of two letters from Lieutenant General Hill addressed to your Lordship detailing the brilliant operations in which that officer had totally surprised and defeated the enemy's force under General Gerard.

It is with that peculiar satisfaction arising in my own favorable opinion of Lieutenant General Hill and in my full concurrence with every expression of commendation that can be conveyed upon the present occasion that I have to assure your Lordship of the Prince Regent's entire approval of the whole previous arrangements which led to this successful service, and of the able and gallant manner in which they were carried into execution by the Lieutenant General and the brave troops under his orders. I request your Lordship will take an opportunity in my name of conveying to Lieut. General Hill, Lieut. General Sir William Erskine, Major General Howard, Major General Long, and all the officers and troops employed on the expedition the thanks of the Prince Regent for their gallant conduct.

I am,

My Lord,

&c., &c.,

Lieut. General,

(Sd). Frederick,

Lord Viscount Wellington.

Commander-in-Chief.

The regiment
moves into Estrema-
dura.

The regiment now returned to Portalegre and continued there until the 25th December, when the brigade moved into Estremadura, for the purpose of expelling the French who were ravaging the country; after the performance of this duty they resumed their old quarters.

1812

1812

Upon the 19th March they were moved northward to Castello Branco where having remained about a week they returned for the last time to Portalegre.

Lord Wellington having made arrangements for the siege of Badajoz, Sir Rowland Hill's corps was destined to cover his movements and with that view marched on the 4th March upon Merida, and afterwards proceeded to Don Bonito where they remained a few days, but upon the approach of Soult with a large army intending to raise the siege they retired upon Albuera, through Arroya de Sar Servan, and Talavera la Real.

1812

Sir Rowland Hill's corps, destined to cover Lord Wellington's movement, for the siege of Badajoz.

Badajoz having fallen after a bloody conflict, Soult's movement was rendered nugatory and he again entered into Andalusia; Marshal Marmont having during the progress of the siege penetrated into Biera and threatened Ciudad Roderigo and Almeida.

Fall of Badajoz.

Lord Wellington upon the fall of Badajoz crossed the Tagus, leaving Sir Rowland's force to watch Soult which took post at Almandralecha for that purpose. The regiment was stationed at this town, from the 13th April until the 11th May:—It having become expedient to render the communications between the French armies in the north and south of the Tagus as precarious as possible by the destruction of the bridge of boats at Almaraz, Sir Rowland Hill's corps being the most disposable and convenient force was accordingly appointed for this important service. The French feeling the importance of this bridge to their mutual strength and security had surrounded it on both sides of the river with formidable enclosed works having in the interior of them casemated and loop holed towers; the troops appointed for the destruction of these strong works might consequently anticipate a bloody struggle.

Sir Rowland Hill's Force takes post at Almandralecha to watch Soult.

The corps broke up from Almandralecha on the 12th May, and marching by Truxillo and Jaracerigo, reached on the 18th the Sierra, five miles from Almaraz, on which stands the Castle of Meravite:—This post was so strongly fortified, that it blocked up the only road to Almaraz for the passage of Artillery, which was thought by the enemy absolutely necessary for the destruction of the works;—Sir Rowland thought

Sir Rowland Hill's Corps breaks up from Almandralecha for Almaraz.

1812

otherwise and ascertaining that infantry could cross the Sierra, by a tract through Romangorda, he left his Artillery and descended with a column of 2,000 men. The leading company arrived at dawn of day close to the principal fort built on a height a few hundred yards in front of the Fele de pont, but such was the difficulty of the road, that a considerable time elapsed before the rear closed, during which time the troops were fortunately sheltered by a ravine and unseen by the enemy.

Battle of Almaraz.

The 50th regiment and left wing of the 71st regt. having been provided with ladders were appointed to escalade the works of fort Napoleon supported by the right wing of the regiment and the 92nd Highlanders

From a feint made upon Meravite, the French were aware that the enemy was in the neighbourhood. The garrison was on the alert, immediately opened a heavy fire, and resisted vigorously the efforts made to push up the scarp, but the moment the first man gained a footing on the parapet they took to flight.

The whole of this brilliant affair was completed in the short space of fifteen minutes and with but little loss.

Loss of the regiment in the affair.

Captain Lewis Grant with one sergeant and seven rank and file were killed, and Lieutenants William Lockwood, Donald Ross, 3 sergeants and 29 rank and file were wounded.

Names of men recorded in regimental orders for conspicuous bravery at Almaraz.

The names of 36 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment were inserted in regimental orders for conspicuous bravery upon this occasion, and His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent was pleased to permit of the word "*Almaraz*" being added to our colours and appointments.

The following orders, were issued upon the occasion.
Bivouac near Fort Napoleon.

Brigade orders

19th May 1812.

Orders of General Howard for their conduct at Almaraz.

Major-General Howard cannot delay expressing his warmest acknowledgement, to Lieut. Colonel

Stuart and Major Harrison 50th regiment and Major Cother 71st regiment who commanded the three columns of attack this morning on Fort Napoleon and the works on the Tagus, for the gallant and distinguished manner in which they led the columns entrusted to them, as well as to all the other officers non-commissioned officers and privates for their bravery and good conduct which produced the brilliant result of the capture of the works in question.

General order

Truxillo 22nd May 1812.

Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill congratulates the troops on the success which has attended their exertions in the present expedition; every object for which it was undertaken has been attained and in the manner most desirable and effectual.

Lieut. General
Hill's orders on the
same subject.

It is highly gratifying to the Lieutenant General to report on this occasion his admiration of the discipline and valour of the troops under his command; the chance of war gave to the 50th and 71st regiments the most conspicuous share in these events, who nobly profited by the opportunity, but the Lieutenant General is satisfied that the same zeal, and the same spirit would have been found in every corps, if there had been occasion for bringing them into play. The Lieut. General has not failed to report to His Excellency the Commander of the forces, the particulars of this brilliant service and the good conduct of all those concerned in it, he will therefore not say more at present than to express his warmest thanks for the assistance which he has received from all ranks, and he is confident when it shall again be his good fortune to lead them against the enemy he shall have to report conduct equally honorable to them, and equally advantageous to their country.

The bridge and works in the neighbourhood of Almaraz, having been completely destroyed, the regiment returned to Truxillo where they remained a few days, then removed to Merida and afterwards to Almandralega.

The regiment re-
turns to Truxillo.

1812.

Lord Hill's force having received orders to make a diversion in the south while the main army was moving northward on Salamanca, the regiment again moved from Almandralega to the borders of Andalusia through Llevena; on this march the advanced parties of Cavalry were constantly skirmishing with the enemy but the 71st Regiment was not engaged.

From Llevena the regiment returned to Tafrá where after a short halt they proceeded to Villa Frama and finally to Don Bonito;—In these marches through Estramadura, the weather was oppressively hot, and joined to the clouds of dust raised by the troops was so fatiguing that it was considered expedient at one time to move by night and thus these inconveniences were all alleviated.

From Don Bonito the regiment moved upon the 13th September and passing through Truxillo, Talavera, and Toledo arriving at Arranjuez upon the 1st October, from which place after a halt of three weeks they moved to Ponte Duino further up the Tagus.

Retreat from Ponte Duino to form a junction with Lord Wellington's Army who had relinquished the siege of Burgos

The sudden approach of the united armies of Soult and Suchet rendered a speedy retreat necessary, and the division accordingly retired from Ponte Duino on the night of the 28th, moving to form a junction with the army of Lord Wellington who had now relinquished the siege of Burgos. Near Madrid the division halted for a short period, when being joined by the garrison of that city they retired leisurely by the Guadarrama pass on Alba-de-Tormes.

The regiment occupies Madrid 6 days, and sustains some loss with the enemy.

This town the 71st Regiment occupied from the 7th to the 13th November, and during that period sustained a loss in action with the enemy of one Sergeant and 6 rank and file killed, one Bugler and 5 rank and file wounded.

Retreat on Portugal arrives at Coria.

The army having received orders to retire on Portugal, the regiment abandoned this post arriving at Coria upon the 1st December when their retreat terminated.

In this quarter they continued until the 13th November at which time they were pushed forward to Puerto-de-Banos, where they were joined by a Draft of 150 men from the 2nd Battalion.

1812

The regiment pushed forward to Puerto de-Banos, joined by a draft of 150 men from the 2nd Battalion.

1813

1813

While stationed at this post an attempt was made by the French to surprise Bejar then occupied by the 50th Regiment, the 71st were ordered forward to support, but previous to their arrival that brave regiment had driven back the enemy and completely foiled his efforts.

An attempt made by the enemy to surprise Bejar but he is foiled in his efforts by the gallantry of the 50th regiment.

Upon the 5th April the regiment changed quarters with the 50th Regiment, and continued to occupy Bejar until the 21st May, at which period the army broke up its winter cantonments for active operations

Changes quarters with the 50th regt. at Bejar, where it continues until the army breaks up its winter cantonments for active service.

The regiment in its advance moved by Salamanca and Toro, and encamped at Puebla on the 20th June, the evening previous to the memorable battle of Vittoria.

The regiment encamps at Puebla the evening previous to the memorable battle of Vittoria.

Upon the morning of the 21st the two armies being in position, the regiment was ordered to ascend the heights of Puebla to support the Spanish forces under General Merillo. They accordingly advanced in open column and having formed line were immediately hotly engaged with the enemy, and upon the occasion suffered an irreparable loss in the fall of the Commanding Officer Lieut. Colonel the Honorable Henry Cadogan.

The regiment is ordered to ascend the heights of Puebla.

Fall of Lt. Col. The Honble H. Cadogan.

He fell mortally wounded while leading his men to the charge, and being unable to accompany the regiment, requested to be carried to a neighbouring eminence, from which he might take a last farewell of them and the field. In his dying moments he earnestly enquired if the French were beaten, and on being told by an officer of the regiment who stood by supporting him that they had given way at all points,

His dying moments.

1813

he ejaculated "God bless my brave countrymen" and immediately expired.*

While recording the deep sense of sorrow which the regiment experienced in the demise of a Commanding Officer who had so often fought at their head, and whose devoted gallantry had so often called forth their admiration, it is but a meet tribute to the memory of that brave spirit to extract from the despatch of the marquis of Wellington, the following expressions of His Lordship's regret at his loss.

Extract from a Lord Wellington's despatch, reporting Col. Cadogan's death.

"And I am concerned to report that the Honble
"Lieut Colonel Cadogan has died of a wound
"which he has received. In him His Majesty
"has lost an officer of great zeal and tried
"gallantry, who had already acquired the res-
"pect and regard of the whole profession, and
"of whom it might be expected that if he had
"lived he would have rendered the most im-
"portant services to his country."

The regiment com-
pelled to retire on
the remainder of the
brigade.

After the fall of the Lieutenant Colonel, the regiment continued advancing and driving the enemy from the heights until the force opposed to them became so unequal and their loss so severe that they were obliged to retire upon the remainder of the brigade; in the performance of this arduous duty the regiment suffered very severely, having had one field officer, one captain, two subalterns, six sergeants, one bugler and seventy eight rank and file killed, and one field officer, three captains, seven subalterns, thirteen sergeants, two buglers and two hundred and fifty five rank and file wounded.

Loss of the regt.
in killed & wounded.

The following is a nominal list of the officers who were killed and wounded in this action.

Names of the offi-
cers killed & wound-
ed.

Colonel The Honble Henry Cadogan	} killed.
Captain Henry Hall	
Lieutenant Colin McKenzie	
„ Humphry Fox	

* The officers of the 71st Regiment to mark their admiration and esteem for this distinguished officer had a monument erected to his memory.

Major Charles Cother	}	wounded.
Captain Samuel Reid		
" Joseph Pidgeon		
" Alexander Grant		
Lieut. Alexander Duff		
" Loftus Richards		
" Wm. Edwd. Torriano		
" John McIntyre		
" Norman Campbell		
" Chas. T. Cox		

1813

For the share which the 71st Regiment bore in this victory His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the word "Vittoria" being added to the badges of the regiment and worn upon the colours and appointments.

The word "Vittoria" added to the badges of the regiment.

When the regiment paraded on the morning of the 22nd June, the dreadful havoc made by the action of the day preceding became painfully manifest, and a universal gloom was thrown over all at missing from the ranks nearly 400 brave comrades who had been killed or wounded the day before on the heights of *Puebla*.

The enemy having been completely beaten at all points was forced to retreat in confusion on Pamplona with the loss of the whole of his cannon, treasure, stores &c., and the British army followed immediately in pursuit.

The enemy retreats in confusion on Pamplona.

The regiment in this advance arrived at Pamplona on the 29th June and shortly afterwards followed as part of Sir Rowland Hill's army a large force of the enemy who were retiring into France by the valley of Bastan. During this forward movement the regiment had some skirmishing in the valley of Elizondo but without loss.

The regiment arrives at Pamplona has some skirmishing with the enemy in the valley of Elizondo.

Upon the 8th July, the regiment arrived at the heights of Mayo from whence for the first time they had the cheering prospect of beholding the kingdom of France extended before them in all its fertile beauty. Joy was diffused through every heart, and every

Arrives at the heights of Mayo.

1813

toil and danger forgotten while viewing the splendid and gratifying sight. Upon these heights the regiment was encamped until the 25th July.

Marshal Soult selected by Bonaparte to command his troops in the south of France and detached Count Erlon with 13,000 men to attack the position at Mayo.

Marshal Soult having been selected by Bonaparte for the command of his troops in the south of France, that officer made the most active exertions for its re-organization, and made immediate arrangements for forcing the British position in the Pyrenees; with this view he advanced in person with a large force against the right stationed at Roncesvalles and detached Count Erlon with about thirteen thousand men to attack the position at Mayo.

The Count upon the 25th July, advanced against the right of the Mayo heights where the ridge of the mountains branched off towards his camp. The force at this point was not sufficient to resist such formidable numbers and the reserve being posted at some distance to watch points of importance could not leave them wholly unguarded, but was brought up by battalions as the pressure augmented.

A party of the 71st Regiment detached to a neighbouring peak under the command of Major Fitzgerald 82nd Regt. and a Coy. of that Regt.

Lt. Genl Sir W. Stuart's report to Sir Rowland Hill on the conduct of this gallant party.

Their attacks were met with obstinate bravery and every inch of ground was disputed by our men who were obliged at last to yield to overwhelming numbers, but although forced to retrograde, yet in their retreat they took advantage of every rising ground and disputed it with the utmost tenacity. At the commencement of this attack, a party of the 71st Regiment was detached to a neighbouring high peak under the command of Major Fitzgerald 82nd regiment, strengthened by a company of that gallant corps. Lieut. General Sir William Stuart in his report to Sir Rowland Hill thus expressed himself respecting these men;—"I cannot too warmly praise the conduct of that field officer (Major Fitzgerald) and that of his brave detachment, they maintained the position to the last, and were compelled for the want of ammunition, to impede the enemys occupation of the rock, by hurling stones on them."

In another part of this communication the Lieute-

nant General thus speaks of the 82nd Regiment and the first Brigade (50th, 71st, and 92nd).

1813

"I feel it my duty to recommend to your attention and favourable report to the commander of the forces the conduct and spirit of Lieut. Colonel Grant and of his brave corps the 82nd Regiment, also the whole of the first brigade than which His Majesty's army possesses not men of more proved discipline and courage. The wounds of him and every Commanding Officer in that Brigade were attended with circumstances of peculiar honor to each of them, and to those under his orders."

Lt. Genl. Sir W. Stuart's favorable report to Sir Rowland Hill of the 82nd Regiment and the first brigade (50th, 71st and 92nd Regt).

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the action of the 25th July.

Lieutenant Alexander Duff killed.

Major Maxwell McKenzie	} wounded {	Lieut. Anthony Pack.
Captn. Alexr. Grant		" John Roberts.
Lieut William Peacock		" Wm. Woolcombe
" Thomas Park		

The regiment continued retiring until the 30th when Sir Rowland Hill took up a strong position beyond the Lizassa; In this post they were attacked with much spirit by the enemy who at the same time by manœuvring on the left flank rendered necessary a change of position to a range of heights near Equacerra which all the efforts of the French failed to carry:—Upon this occasion the 71st Regiment was severely engaged and again became a sufferer.

Sir Rowland Hill takes up a strong position beyond the Lizases attacked by the enemy but repulsed.

One sergeant and 23 rank and file were killed, and 2 sergeants, 1 bugler and 33 rank and file were wounded.

Loss of the 71st Regt. in killed and wounded

The enemy having been foiled in all the objects of his attacks found it necessary in his turn to retreat, moving on the 31st July by the pass of Dona Maria, where he left a strong corps in an excellent position. The force was immediately attacked by the columns of Sir Rowland Hill and Lord Dalhousie and dis-

The enemy retreats.

Affair at Dona Maria

1813

lodged after a gallant resistance. In the action of this day the 1st brigade (50th, 71st and 92nd) had again the honor of bearing its share and of distinguishing itself.

Loss of the 71st in
killed and wounded

The 71st Regiment lost in killed and wounded as follows, one sergeant and 29 rank and file killed, 2 sergeants and 45 rank and file wounded.

The following morning reports of the 14th June and 7th August, the former being previous to the battle of Vittoria, the latter a few days subsequent to the actions in the Pyrenees will shew how the ranks of the 71st Regiment were thinned within a period short of two months.

		Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.
14th June 1813,	Present and			
	fit for duty ...	54	21	909
7th August 1813	Do. ...	21	15	356
	Decrease ...	33	6	553

The regiment
moved to Ronces-
valles.

The regiment now returned to the heights of Mayo, from whence after a halt of a few days they moved to Roncesvalles. Previous to this change of quarters an order was issued by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill relative to the conduct of the troops in the actions of the Pyrenees;—the following is a copy.

General Order

Arrizi 3rd August 1813.

Sir R. Hill's order
relative to the con-
duct of the troops in
the actions of the
Pyrenees.

Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill requests that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of the army under his command will accept his thanks for the gallant conduct they have displayed during the late active and interesting operations. The chance of service has placed the troops under his command in situations where they were exposed to an immense superiority of forces, a circumstance unavoidable in operations so extensive as those in which this army has been engaged, and it has at all times been necessary to cede ground to the enemy. The Lieut. General however has the satisfaction

of knowing that the troops have on every occasion maintained their high character; that they have only withdrawn from their positions by superior orders; and that such withdrawals have been invariably attended by circumstances highly creditable to them. The Lieut-General has not failed to report to the commander of the forces the detail of the several affairs in which the corps have been engaged, and he knows that their services are duly appreciated by His Excellency.

1813

For the share which the 71st Regiment bore in the battles of the 25th, 30th and 31st July 1813, the Prince Regent was pleased to approve of the word "Pyrenees" being added to the badges hitherto granted for its services.

The word Pyrenees, added to the badges of the regiment.

The following is a nominal list of the officers killed and wounded in the actions of the Pyrenees.

Officers killed and wounded in the actions of the Pyrenees.

Lieutenant Alexander Duff killed.

Major Maxwell McKenzie	}	wounded.
Captain Alexander Grant		
„ Leslie Walker		
Lieut. William Peacock		
„ Thomas Park		
„ Anthony Pack		
„ John Roberts		
„ William Woolcombe		

The regiment was encamped on the heights of Roncesvalles for nearly three months which time San Sebastian was taken and Pamplona surrendered. The men were principally employed during this period in the construction of block houses and batteries and the formation of roads for the artillery &c.

The regiment encamped on the heights of Roncesvalles 3 months employed in the construction of block houses &c.

In the early part of the season the neighbouring heights of Altiepso were occupied weekly by the brigades of the division, but as the cold increased with high winds the picquets alone were appointed for this duty. Such was the inclemency of the weather, and natural advantages of this position that it was scarcely thought that the enemy would attempt an

1813

Attempt made by a strong party of the enemy, upon the advance composed of a sergt and 15 men of the 71st Regiment, who maintained their position and forced the enemy to retire.

Presented with silver medals for their bravery

attack ; this opinion however was ill founded, as upon the night of the 11th October, an attempt was made by a strong party upon the advance composed of a serjeant and 15 men of the 71st regiment.* Instead of flinching from an unequal conquest this small band, relying upon the strength of their position and being moreover favoured by the darkness which concealed their strength maintained their ground and forced the enemy to retire. The bravery of this party called forth high encomiums from Lieut.-General Stuart, commanding the division, and at his request they were all presented with medals.

On the 8th November, the division was again in motion for the purpose of entering the French Territory and on the 9th they bivouacked near the heights of Mayo, when they received orders to march as light as possible. The heights were passed that night by moonlight for the purpose of joining the grand army, but the march over bad roads was so fatiguing that when the brigade arrived in position on the Neville they were not called upon to take an active part in the glorious proceedings of the rest of the army.

The regiment engaged at Cambo

After the battle of the Neville the regiment was moved in the direction of Cambo on the Nive where there was some smart skirmishing in which 2 men were killed, 4 sergeants, 1 bugler and 41 rank and file wounded, and when the French crossed to the right bank, the 71st occupied part of the town.

Joined by a draft of 4 Sergts and 82 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion.

The regiment remained in Cambo for nearly a month, and was here joined by a draft of 4 sergeants and 82 rank and file from the 2nd battalion under the command of Lieutenant Henderson.

The regiment engaged in forcing the passage of the Nive.

On the 9th December, the regiment had its part in forcing the passage of the Nive ; the left wing of the regiment entered the river supported by the fire of the right and reached the opposite bank without experiencing any loss.

*Sergeant James Ross, 2nd Company, commanded this advance.

The enemy now returned within Bayonne and the corps of Sir Rowland Hill were established with their right on the Addar. The left above the Nive and the centre at St. Pierre across the high road to St Jeun Pied de Port.

In this disposition the 2nd division of which the 71st regiment formed a part was placed at St. Pierre.

Marshal Soult having completely failed in an attempt which he made against the left of the army moved with his whole force against Sir Rowland Hill's corps in the hopes of overwhelming him before he could be supported.

Marshal Soult moves with his whole force against Sir R. Hill's Corps.

The enemy came on with great boldness upon the 13th December, and made most vigorous efforts against the centre which he repeatedly attacked; but at last finding his most earnest endeavour fruitless he drew off. In the action of this day, the loss of the 71st regiment was very severe, having been placed close to the main road against which the enemy made such formidable and repeated attacks.

The enemy attacks it on the 13th December but forced to retire with loss.

3 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler and 23 rank and file were killed, and 4 officers and 37 rank and file were wounded.

Loss of the 71st in killed and wounded.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded on the 13th December.

Names of the officers killed and wounded

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell McKenzie,
Lieutenant Charles Henderson,
" William Campbell,

} Killed.

Captain Robert Barclay,
" Wm A. Grant,
Lieutenant John McIntyre,
" W. E. Torriano,

} Wounded.

The following short but highly expressive division order was issued by Lieut.-General Sir William Stuart upon this occasion.

1813

Division Head Quarters,
near Petit Monquere,
7 A. M., 14th December 1813.

2nd Division Orders,

The 2nd division has greatly distinguished itself, and its gallantry in yesterday's action is fully felt by the Commander of the forces and the allied army.

The word "Nive" added to the badges of the regiment

For the services of the 71st regiment in these actions His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to permit of the word "Nive" being added to its badges.

The regiment moved on the 19th December, to Urcuit and again to Urt upon the 28th*

The regiment frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy.

While stationed in this quarter, the companies were frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy particularly at St. Hiletto, heights of Garris and St. Palaes in the month of January 1814.

1814

1814

The regiment moves from Urt, and has frequent skirmishes with the rear guard.

Engaged at the general battle of Orthes the word added to the badges of the regiment.

The regiment moved from Urt in the beginning of February and during its advance had frequent skirmishes with the enemy's rear guard. On the 26th February, the battalion was in action at Sanvaterre and upon the 27th had the honor of participating in the general battle of Orthes; for its service upon that occasion the 71st regiment bears by permission the word "Orthes" on its colours and appointments.

Battle of Aire.

Two divisions of the French having retired to Aire after the action of the 27th Sir Rowland Hill moved upon that town to dislodge them. Upon the 2nd March he found the enemy strongly posted upon a ridge of hills extending across the great road in front of the town. The 2nd division attacked them on the road, seconded by a Portuguese brigade and drove them from their position in very good style.

* A small picquet of the regiment under the command of Corporal Dougherty here distinguished itself by beating off an enemy's party of nearly treble its strength.

In this affair Lieut James Anderson was killed and Lieutenant Henry Lockyer wounded.

1814

At Aire a draft from the 2nd battalion joined under the command of Major (now Lieut-Colonel Jones) its strength as per margin.

1 Captain.
4 Subalterns.
134 Rank & File.

On the 25th March, part of the regiment was engaged in an affair at Tarbes, when Lieut. Law was wounded, and upon the 10th April was in position at Toulouse where part of the companies were employed skirmishing and suffered a loss of one sergeant and 3 rank and file killed, 6 rank and file wounded.

Engaged at the affair of Tarbes, Lt. Law wounded

Part of the regiment engaged at Toulouse. their loss in killed and wounded.

The regiment remained for sometime quartered at Toulouse, but upon the intelligence arriving of the abdication of Buonaparte and the re-establishment of the Bourbon family, they were moved to Blanquefort where they were encamped for sixteen days, they next moved to Polliac, when they embarked for England on Board His Majesty's ship, Sultan 74th.

Embarks at Polliac for England.

Previous to the breaking up of the Peninsular army the Duke of Wellington returned home and on giving over the command of the troops issued the following general order.

Duke of Wellington's orders on the breaking up of the Peninsular campaign

Adjutant General's Office,
General Order, Bourdeaux 14th June 1814.

The commander of the forces being upon the point of returning to England, again takes the opportunity of congratulating the army upon the recent events which have restored peace to their country and to the world.

The share which the British army have had in producing those events, and the high character with which the army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual belonging to it, as it is to the commander of the forces, and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to the last.

The commander of the forces once more requests the army to accept his thanks.

1814

Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has stood towards them for so many years so much to his satisfaction, he assures them he will never cease to feel the warmest interests in their welfare and honor, and that he will at all times be happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline and gallantry, their country is so much indebted.

The regiment arrives at Cork and marches to Limerick.
1815

Marches from Limerick to Cork, to form part of an expedition to North America.

The 71st regiment landed at Cork, and upon the 4th of August marched to Limerick, in which city it was quartered until January 1815, and then marched to Cork and embarked, forming part of an expedition under orders for North America.

Destination changed. Bonaparte escape from Elba. The regiment sails for the Downs and tranships into small craft which carry them to Ostend.

Their destination was however changed owing to the proclamation of peace with the United States and the escape of Bonaparte from Elba. The regiment now sailed for the Downs and were there transhipped into small craft which carried them to Ostend where they disembarked on the 22nd April.

The regiment moves to Leuze and is brigaded with the 52nd and 2nd Battalion 95th Regiment.

The regiment next moved to Leuze and was placed in the Light Brigade with the 52nd and 2nd battalion 95th regiment under the command of Major-General Sir Frederick Adams and in the division of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton.

Major-General Sir Thomas Reynell was at this period the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the battalion.

The regiment proceeding to the usual exercising ground receives an order for an immediate advance upon Nivelles.

Upon the 16th of June, as the regiment was proceeding to the usual exercising ground of the brigade, it received an order for an immediate advance upon Nivelles where it arrived late that night. At day break next morning the battalion retired and took up its position with the rest of the army on the plains in the neighbourhood of Waterloo, being situated to the left and rear of Hougomont.

Takes up its position on the plains in the neighbourhood of Waterloo.

The regiment bivouacked in position during the night of the 17th June.

The regiment bivouaced in position during the night of the 17th, drenched by the rain which fell heavily. Upon the morning of the 18th, the battalion stood in open column and in this situation was exposed for some time to a heavy fire of Artillery, but a judicious

Battle of Waterloo.
100.

1815

movement to a short distance removed them in a great measure from this annoyance. Line was next formed and about two o'clock the regiment with the rest of the brigade advanced against the Young Guard in position, charged, and instantly overthrew them. A heavy fire now commenced upon the retreating enemy but the alignments having been completely deranged by the impetuosity of the advance, Lieut.-Colonel Reynell with his usual coolness proceeded to restore order and had just completed the dressing of the line when the enemy's cavalry were seen advancing. Square was instantly formed and the regiment with the rest of the brigade sustained a charge from a brigade of French cavalry composed of a regiment of Cuirassiers, one of Grenadiers one of Chevaliers and one of Lancers. Their charge was made with the most obstinate bravery but nothing could overcome the steadiness of the infantry, and after a destructive loss they were forced to retire. Previous to this advance the square of the 71st regiment was struck by a round shot which killed or wounded an officer and 18 men of the 8th company. About 7 o'clock in the evening the left wing of the regiment was formed in rear of the right, and while thus placed were with the rest of the division attacked by a column of the Imperial Guards. These troops were fresh having been kept in reserve during the day; they were allowed to approach close without molestation and then the regiment throwing in a close and well directed fire, they could not deploy, but broke and retired in confusion. The enemy having now exhausted all his efforts, the British army in their turn advanced, the 71st in the first instance suffering a good deal from the fire of some guns that raked their front; these were soon silenced and the battalion was left unmolested afterwards.

The square of the 71st struck by a round shot, which killed or wounded an officer and 18 men of the 8th company.

Attacked by a column of the imperial guards.

The British army advances.

Night now closed in fast and the regiment rested after their long bloody encounter. The Light Brigade in the advance took a great number of guns.

The Light Brigade takes a great number of guns.

The 71st regiment in common with their brave comrades suffered severely, sixteen officers, 11 sergeants, 2 buglers, and 185 rank and file having been

Loss of the regiment in killed and wounded.

1815

either killed or wounded.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded.

Names of the
officers killed and
wounded.

Br.-Major Edmund L'Estrange,	} Killed.
Ensign John Todd,	
Colonel Thomas Reynell, Commg.,	} Wounded.
Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Jones,	
Captain Samuel Reid,	
Captain William A. Grant	
„ Donald Campbell	
„ James Henderson	
Br Major Charles Johnstone	
Lieut. Robert Lind	
„ Robert Elves died of his wounds.	
„ Robert Law	
„ Joseph Barralier	} Wounded.
„ Carrique Lewin	
„ John Roberts	
„ James Coates	
Adjutant William Anderson	} Wounded.

The word "Waterloo" added to the badges of the regiment.

For the share which the regiment had in this glorious victory, it is permitted to wear in common with the rest of the army engaged upon the 18th of June the word "Waterloo" on its colours and appointments.

Silver medals presented by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and to reckon two years extra service for this action.

The officers and men engaged in this action were presented with silver medals by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and also allowed to reckon two years extra service.

Upon the 19th June, Colonel Reynell issued a regimental order of which the following is a copy.

Regimental order.

Camp 19th June 1815.

Colonel Reynell issues a regimental order on the conduct of the regiment on the 18th.

If the expression of Lieut. Colonel Reynell's admiration of the conduct of the 71st Regiment in the obstinate conflict which took place yesterday, will be acceptable to the officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers and privates, he gives it to them from the bottom of his heart.

He is aware that after the approbation of Sir Henry Clinton and Major General Adam, his tribute of praise loses any importance it might otherwise have had, but gratitude to the regiment, as well as admiration of their gallantry will not allow him to be silent, and he therefore repeats his thanks, and assures the officers that while he lives, he will remember the essential services they rendered their country, upon the glorious 18th June 1815.

1815

The regiment moved with the rest of the army upon Paris and entered that city upon the morning of the 7th July; the brigade encamped that day in the Champs Elysees near the "Place Louis Quinze" and continued there until the beginning of November, when they were moved to Versailles, and in the month of December to Viarmes.

The regiment enters Paris and encamps in the Champs Elysees.

In the month of December the 2nd battalion, then quartered in Glasgow, was reduced in compliance with the order dated 16th December 1815, and the effective officers and men transferred to the 1st battalion.

2nd Battalion disbanded

1816

1816

From thence the 1st battalion marched to Pas de Calais in January 1816, in which part of France, the regiment was cantoned in several villages, having its head quarters at Norrent Fonte, a village on the high road from Calais to Donni.

Here new colours, were presented to the regiment by the late Sir Denis Pack, his address to the soldiers upon this occasion and a letter of Sir Thomas Reynell's upon the subject will be found in the appendix.

New colours presented to the Regt. by the late Sir Denis Pack, see address in appendix.

On the 21st June 1816, the anniversary of the battle of Vittoria, and considered also the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the regiment assembled upon the Brayene of Rombly, between the villages of Lingham and Rombly on one side, and Vitterness and Leitue on the other, for the purpose of receiving the medals, which had been granted by the Prince Regent, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers and privates, for their services in the battle of Waterloo.

Waterloo medals received.

1816

On this occasion a hollow square upon the centre was formed, the ranks were opened, and the boxes containing the medals were placed within the square. Colonel Reynell then addressed the regiment in the following manner.

Colonel Reynell's address to the regiment on presenting the Waterloo medals.

71st—"The deep interest which you will all give me
 "credit for feeling, in every thing that effects
 "the corps, cannot fail to be awakened upon
 "an occasion such as the present, when hold-
 "ing in my hands to transfer to yours, these
 "honorable records bestowed by your sover-
 "eign, for your share in the great and glorious
 "exertions of the army of his grace the Duke
 "of Wellington upon the field of Waterloo;
 "when the utmost efforts of the vainglorious
 "army of France, directed by Napoleon, re-
 "ported to be the first Captain of the age,
 "were not only paralyzed at the moment, but
 "blasted beyond the power of even a second
 "struggle."

"To have participated in a contest crowned
 "with victory so decisive, and productive of
 "consequences, that have diffused peace, secu-
 "rity, and happiness throughout Europe, may
 "be to each of you a source of honorable
 "pride, as well as of gratitude to the Omnipot-
 "ent, the arbiter of all human contests, who
 "preserved you in such peril, and without
 "whose protecting hand, the battle belongs
 "not to the strong nor the race to the swift."

"I acknowledge to feel an honest, and I
 "trust an excusable exultation, in having had
 "the honor to command you on that day and
 "in dispensing these medals, destined to re-
 "cord in your families, the share you had in
 "the ever memorable battle of Waterloo.

"It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, that
 "I can present them to those, by whom they
 "have been fairly and honorably earned, and
 "that I can here solemnly declare, that in the

"course of that eventful day, I did not observe
 "a soldier of this good regiment whose con-
 "duct was not only creditable to the English
 "nation, but such as his dearest friends could
 "desire."

1816

"Under such agreeable reflections I re-
 "quest you to accept these medals, and to
 "wear them with becoming pride, as they are
 "incontestible proofs of a faithful discharge of
 "your duty to your king, and your country,
 "I trust that they will act as powerful talis-
 "mans to keep you in your future lives in the
 "paths of honor, sobriety and virtue."

At the conclusion of the above address, the arms were presented, God save the king played, and the battalion by signal gave three cheers. Colonel Reynell then from the lists of companies in succession, called over the names of those entitled to receive a medal, and with his own hand, placed it in that of the soldier.

The regiment formed part of the army of occupation until the latter part of October 1818, when it embarked at Calais for England and arrived at Dover on the 29th October 1818, and immediately proceeded to Chelmsford where it remained a short time. During its stay at this place the establishment was reduced from 810 rank and file, to 650 rank and file, the additional Lieutenants were also placed on half pay.

1817 & 1818

The regiment em-
 barks at Calais for
 England.

On the 25th November, the regiment marched to Weedon, Derby and Nottingham, having its Head Quarters at the former place and continued in these quarters for the remainder of the year.

Marched to Weed-
 on Derby and Not-
 tingham.

1819

On the 1st May 1819, the regiment was inspected at Weedon, by Major General Sir John Byng, who was pleased most favorably to report to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief upon its appearance and discipline.

1819

Inspected by
 Major General Sir
 John Byng.

1819

The following gratifying letters were received in the month of July following this inspection as promulgated in regimental orders on the 23rd July following.

Regiml. Orders

Chester Castle 23rd July 1819.

Letters from Sir John Byng and the Adjutant General, dispensing with the usual second half yearly inspection

The Commanding Officer has much satisfaction in communicating to the regiment, the following letters from Major General Sir John Byng, and the Adjutant General of the forces in reference to the late half yearly inspection of the regiment, and he feels perfectly confident that such a compliment as is therein contained will act as an incentive to all individuals in the corps to preserve in the same systematic good conduct and attention to duty which have no doubt produced such marked expressions of approbation from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

(Copy) Head Quarters Pontefract 19th July 1819.

Sir,

Sir John Byng's letter.

I considered it my duty to state to the Adjutant General for the Commander-in-Chief's information, that upon my late inspection of your regiment and of the 52nd Light Infantry, I found both in so efficient a state and in such perfect good order, I was induced to submit for His Royal Highness's consideration the propriety of my omitting the usual second inspection as a due reward to the active exertions, and attention of yourself, and of your officers, and my perfect confidence of their continuance, and I have the satisfaction of sending you a copy of the Adjutant General's reply.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.,

(Sd.) JOHN BYNG,

Commanding Officer,
71st Light Infantry.

Major General.

Copy.

Horse Guards, 16th July 1819.

My dear Sir John,

The Commander-in-Chief considers your letter of

the 13th instant, in which you propose omitting the usual second Inspection of the 52nd and 71st regiments, as a very honorable testimony, of the excellent order in which you found them at your late Inspection, and of the confidence you place in the zeal and talents of the Officers Commanding them.

1819

Adjt General's letter.

His Royal Highness fully entering into your sentiments and feelings on this subject, is pleased to dispense with any further inspection of these Corps during this year, and desires you will communicate to the officers commanding them the grounds on which your proposal has received His Royal Highness's sanction.

I have &c.,
(Sd). HARRY CALVERT.

Major-General

A. G.

Sir John Byng, K. C. B.
&c., &c., &c.

On the 21st June 1819, the regiment marched to Chester having detachment at Liverpool and the Isle of Man.

1820

1820

On the 20th June 1820, the regiment marched to Rochdale, Bumley and Blackburn. In July the regiment was ordered to Hertford, Ware, Hoddesdon and Hatfield and on the 20th November following to Canterbury.

The regiment marches to Rochdale, Bumley and Blackburn, ordered to Hertford, Ware, Hoddesdon and Hatfield and afterwards to Canterbury.

Previous to the departure of the regiment from Hertford, it was inspected by Major-General Sir Henry Torrens (Adjutant-General) who was pleased to express himself on the state of the corps in the following terms.

The regiment inspected by Sir Henry Torrens.

Horse Guards, 19th October 1820.

Colonel—

Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K. C. B.
Commg. 71st Light Infantry.

Sir.

In conformity to the declaration of my intentions, as communicated personally to the regiment

The Adjutant General's letter on the appearance and discipline of the regiment.

1820

under your command on Tuesday last, I have had the honor of reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, the high state of discipline and general good order in which I had the satisfaction to find the corps, as proved to me during the inspection, by the propriety of its interior arrangements, equally with its soldier-like appearance, and accurate movements in the field, and I have much pleasure in assuring you, for your information, and that of the whole regiment, that His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified by this report, which he was graciously pleased to say afforded him an additional motive for the confidence he has ever reposed in the 71st Light Infantry and that he fully relies upon a continuance of the soldier-like good conduct, and strict observance of discipline which has ever distinguished the regiment.

I have &c.,
(Sd). H. TORRENS,
Adjt.-General.

1821

1821

The regiment marches to Chatham having detachments at Sheerness, Tilbury Fort and Harwich

In June 1821, the regiment marched to Chatham, having detachments at Sheerness, Tilbury Fort, and Harwich

1822

1822

A reduction takes place in the establishment. Marches to London and proceeds by canal on route to Dublin.

Here a further reduction took place of two companies making the establishment 576 rank and file. From Chatham it marched to London, and proceeded by the Canal to Liverpool, there to embark for Ireland. It arrived in Dublin on the 3rd May, and remained quartered in the Royal, and afterwards in the Richmond Barracks.

1823

1823

The regiment marches to the south of Ireland; arrives at Fermoy and throws out several detachments.

In the beginning of October, the regiment marched to the South of Ireland, the Head Quarters were stationed at Fermoy and detachments were thrown out to the villages of Ballahooly, Castletown, Roche, Kilworth, Kildorrery, Wallstown, Glanworth and Mitchelstown, a Subalterns party was also encamped at Glennasheen, in the county of Limerick, the disturbed state of Ireland, requiring detachments in the

above posts, and the utmost exertions from every individual for their protection.

1823

1824

1824

The regiment remained here for two winters and in the beginning of May 1824, orders were received to march to the Cove of Cork to embark for foreign service.

The regiment receives orders to embark for foreign service.

Before the regiment marched to the coast for embarkation, very gratifying addresses were presented to Colonel Sir Thomas Arbuthnot commanding of which the following are extracts viz.

Extract of an address dated Fermoy 24th March 1824 from the Magistrates of the district round Fermoy.

Extract of an address, from the Magistrates of the district round Fermoy on the conduct of the regiment whilst stationed at Fermoy.

The Earl of Mount Cashel in the chair.

"We also request that you will convey to the
 "officers, Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the 71st Regiment, our unqualified
 "approbation of the uniform zeal, activity and
 "good temper, with which under the most
 "harassing circumstances, they have carried
 "into effect the instructions of the civil power,
 "and of that orderly conduct by which they
 "have conciliated the esteem of all classes.

(Sd.) MOUNTCASHEL

Ennismore

JOHN HYDE

&c. &c. &c,

Extract of an address to Colonel Sir Thomas Arbuthnot K. C. B. from the inhabitants of the Barony of Condons and Clongibbons, and part of the Barony of Fermoy lately under his command.

Extract of an address from the Inhabitants of the Barony of Condons and Clongibbons, on the same subject.

"To the steady discipline, active services and
 "orderly demeanour of your distinguished
 "Regiment, the present comparative tranquillity of this part of the country is mainly

1824

"attributable and the confidence, safety, and
 "protection which they afforded in the hour of
 "danger and alarm, will long remain associa-
 "ted in our recollection with the unhappy
 "period which rendered these services impor-
 "tant and necessary. You will kindly com-
 "municate to the officers, Non-commissioned
 "Officers and privates, our deep sense of
 "obligation, and permit us Sir to assure you
 "of our sincerest gratitude and esteem, and
 "that with the warmest wishes for your future
 "happiness and welfare, we shall always
 ' remain.

(Sd.) DONNERAILLE
 " RIVERSDALE
 „ H. G. BARRY &c. &c.
 and all the Clergy both Protes-
 tant and Roman Catholic.

The following district order was also issued by
 Major General Sir John Lambert K. C. B. Command-
 ing the district.

ASST. ADJT. General's office
 District Order Cork 27th April 1824.

(Copy)

District order of
 Major General Sir
 John Lambert on the
 regiment's removal
 from the south west-
 ern district.

"The 71st Regiment having received orders to
 "hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation
 "Major General Sir John Lambert feels it his duty to
 "express to the regiment generally, his most perfect
 "satisfaction of its conduct, during a period of a year
 "and a half that it has been stationed in the south
 "western district and he has never failed on every
 "occasion to state the same to the Lieutenant General
 "Commanding the forces in Ireland.

"The Major General is particularly desirous to
 "express to the Commanding Officer Colonel Sir
 "Thomas Arbuthnot K. C. B. the high sense he
 "entertains of his zeal and ability in the performance of
 "every part of his duty, and especially as during the

"period he has been in the district, he has been charged with a portion of it, which was in the most disturbed state, and ordered to report direct to the Head Quarters of the Army, a service which was performed in the most satisfactory manner. The Major General begs to assure the 71st Regiment he shall always feel most deeply interested in its welfare".

1824

Colonel By order
 Sir Thomas Arbuthnot K. C. B. (Sd.) Charles Turner
 Commanding 71st Regt. Lt.-Col. & Asst. Adjt.
 General.

The regiment embarked for North America on the 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th of May, on board the Indian Trader, Prince of Orange, Cato, and Fanny Transports, and anchored at Quebec on the 23rd, 24th and 25th June.

The regiment embarks for North America.

Shortly after the regiment arrived in Quebec it was inspected by his Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, who was pleased to express his perfect approbation of its appearance and system.

Inspected by Major General Sir P. Maitland he expresses his approbation of its appearance and system.

In consequence of the death of the much lamented General Francis Dundas, the command of the regiment was given to Lieutenant General, now General Sir Gordon Drummond on the 28th January 1824:

Death of General Dundas, Sir G. Drummond appointed Colonel of the regiment.

1825

1825

His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie having completed his inspection of the Battalion was pleased to express himself perfectly satisfied with the regiment in every part.

Inspected by His Excellency The Earl of Dalhousie.

The establishment of the regiment in compliance with a Circular Letter dated Horse Guards 26th April 1825, was about this period increased to 10 Companies.

Augmentation of the establishment.

1826

1826

A draft consisting of 73 Rank and File, under

A draft joins from the Depot under Captain Henderson.

the command of Captain Henderson joined from the Regimental Depot Companies on the 29th July, from on board the Vittoria Transport.

The detachments at the posts of Sorel and Three Rivers re-join Head Quarters.

The detachments stationed during the summer months at the post of Sorel, and Three Rivers, rejoined the Head Quarters of the Corps at Quebec on the 15th of October.

Inspected by the Earl of Dalhousie, his General Order on the appearance of the Corps in Garrison.

The regiment was inspected by Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie on the 25th October and 4th of November who was pleased to express his fullest approbation of the discipline and interior economy of the corps as well as of its appearance and conduct.

Copy of General Order issued after the Inspection.

Head Quarters Quebec 8th Novr. 1826

(Copy)

General Order

"The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure
"in expressing his perfect satisfaction upon his Inspection of the troops in garrison.

"The royal artillery under Lieut. Colonel
"Cockburn, the 71st Regiment under Lieut. Colonel
"Jones, and the 79th under Colonel Douglas all severally merit His Lordship's fullest approbation."

"By their appearance and conduct, the attention
"and zeal of their commanding officers, officers, and
"non-commissioned officers are shewn to be unre-
"mitted and therefore highly satisfactory to the Com-
"mander of the Forces; who will not fail to express
"himself in these terms in his report to His Royal High-
"ness the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) C. FOSTER.

A. D. A. General.

1827.

1827.

The head quarter division of the regiment embarked at Quebec for Montreal on the 17th May 1827 having been quartered in that garrison nearly three years. The regiment preparatory to this change of quarters was inspected by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie who was pleased immediately after to issue the following complimentary order.

The regiment embarks at Quebec for Montreal.

(Copy)

Head Quarters Quebec

General Order

5th May 1827.

The commander of the forces having completed his half-yearly inspection of the 71st Light Infantry preparatory to their change of quarters to Montreal, has great satisfaction in assuring Lieut. Colonel Jones, and the battalion generally, that he has never seen on such an occasion any regiment in more perfect order or where the appearance in the field was more steady and correct, altogether reflecting infinite credit on the officer in command, and those who zealously support him.

General Order issued by the Earl of Dalhousie on the regiment changing quarters to Montreal.

(Sd.) C. FOSTER.

A. D. A. General.

The regiment arrived at Montreal on the 19th May, and detachments from the corps were stationed at the undermentioned places, viz: Isle-au-Noi St. John's, William Henry, La Chine, Coteau-du-Lac and Rideau.

The regiment arrived at Montreal and throws out Detachments to Isle-au-Noi St. John's, William Henry, La Chine, Coteau-du-Lac and Rideau.

A draft from the reserve companies consisting of 5 subalterns and 40 rank and file joined on the 29th July under the command of Lieut. Cuming.

A draft joins from the reserve companies under the command of Lt. Cuming

1828

1828.

The regiment having received orders to move to Kingston Upper Canada embarked for that purpose in batteaux upon the 8th May and arrived at their destination upon the 16th of the same month.

The regiment embarks for Kingston.

A draft from the reserve companies consisting of

A draft joins from the Reserve Companies under the Command of Lieut. Impett. 1 subaltern, 1 staff, 1 sergeant and 38 rank and file, joined on the 20th June under the command of Lieutenant Impett.

Suffers much from fever and Ague. The regiment remained stationed here for a period of twelve months, and during the summer and part of the autumn suffered much from fever and ague having had at one period nearly a third of the men in hospital from this disease.

1829. Upon the 1st June 1829 the head quarters of the regiment embarked in a steam boat for York the capital of the upper province and arrived there the following morning, taking over the quarters of the 68th regiment ordered to Montreal;—One company was detached to Niagara another to Amherstburgh, and a third to Penetanguishene on lake Heeron, a small number of men occupied the naval port at Grand River on lake Erie.

The regiment embarks for York.

1830.

The regiment occupies York two years, relieved by the 79th Highlanders and moves down to Quebec. The 71st occupied these posts for a period of two years, when being relieved by the 79th Highlanders they moved down to Quebec in the month of May 1831, the head quarters embarking upon the 13th of that month. Upon the 16th of June the whole regiment was assembled together in Quebec having in garrison with them the 24th and 32nd regiments.

1831.

Orders received for the regiment to proceed to the Bermudas. Embarks on the 20th October for that purpose on board the Layton and Mantias Transports. After a short stay in this city of nearly five months, orders arrived for the 71st to the Bermudas, for which islands the corps embarked upon the 20th October in the transports Layton and Mantias the head quarters being in the former.

The regiment disembarks at the Bermudas on the The regiment arrived off St. Georges Bermudas upon the 11th November and instantly disembarked,

NOTE:—During the time the 71st Regiment was stationed at York Upper Canada, they had the satisfaction of removing to consecrated ground the mortal remains of the brave Grenadiers of the 8th Regiment who fell upon the 27th April 1813 in action with the Americans.

These brave soldiers had fallen and were buried at a considerable distance from the shores of lake Ontario, but as its waters have been since constantly making encroachments upon the land in this direction, they at length succeeded in breaking open their honorable grave and strewing the beach with their remains. This coming to the knowledge of the officers of the 71st they had them removed to the military burying ground in the vicinity of the garrison.

sending a detachment of 1 captain 2 subalterns and 120 men to Irelands Island, and upon the embarkation of the 81st regiment for England the head quarters of the 71st moved to Hamilton, sending out small parties to the signal posts at Gibbs Hill and Mount Langton.

11th November
sending out detach-
ments.

On 28th August 1833, Lieut. Colonel the Honble. C. Grey from half pay unattached was appointed to the 71st vice Lt. Colonel Pidgeon who exchanged.

1833.

The regiment continued in these islands until the month of September 1834, when it embarked on board the "Marquis of Huntley" and "Orestes" transports. The head quarters consisting of 3 companies on board the former under the command of Major Levinge, and the remaining three companies on board the latter, under the command of Major Henderson; arrived at Edinburgh on the 13th and 19th October 1834, and was stationed in that garrison until May 1836, when it received orders to proceed to Dublin and having embarked in two divisions on board the "Jupiter" steam vessel, arrived there on the 12th and 14th May.

1834.

1836.

The regiment remained in this garrison until the 30th May 1837, and during the time they were quartered there a set of colours were presented to them by their Colonel, Lt.-General Sir Colin Stalkett, K. C. B. and G. C. H. on which occasion the following speeches were made.

1837.

Lieut.-General Blakeney addressed the regiment as follows:—

"Officers and soldiers of the 71st regiment. I have the honor this day, a day glorious in your recollections, to present to you the King's Colours. I deliver them to you with no ordinary confidence, assured as I am, from the high discipline that has ever distinguished you, that they will ever be maintained by noble and gallant conduct in the field, as well as by regularity and strict discipline, wherever you are quartered. It is usual on those occasions to refer to former services of a regiment, in order to instil into the successors of those brave men who have fought and bled in the

service of their country, a desire to accomplish equally noble deeds; yours, "gallant 71st," are well recorded in history, and I cannot, among the many feats of arms in which you have borne a principal part, help referring to a few battles in which you largely partook, and most gallantly performed your duty. The one, that of "Fuentes d'onor" under the immediate eye of the great Captain of the age, the Duke of Wellington, the hero of a hundred battles; the other under the command of our excellent commander-in-chief Lord Hill—in both of these actions, "71st" you greatly distinguished yourselves. In the latter the historian describes you as bounding over the hills to the attack of Almaraz, on the 19th day of May 1812; that glorious day, the anniversary of which we are all assembled to commemorate. Soldiers! I have every confidence in your emulating those heroic and chivalrous deeds, should an opportunity again offer; but, to be prepared for this, you must maintain the reputation you now enjoy, and preserve without blemish the discipline you now happily possess. You have at all times been commanded by most distinguished officers, some of whose names, I need only mention, to remind you of their gallant exploits. Who is it that does not remember those of Pack, Cadogan, Reynell, and Arbuthnot; men whose fame is imperishable for glorious and heroic achievements? to these I will add my gallant and distinguished friend, your present commander, Lieut.-Col. Grey, who possesses my fullest confidence, and who will, I feel assured, whenever the occasion may arrive, equally distinguish himself with those who have gone before him. Lieut.-Col. Grey, you are well supported by an excellent corps of officers, and I have great satisfaction, on this most interesting occasion, in paying this public testimony to their merits, while I gladly add an equal tribute of my approbation to the non-commissioned officers and corps at large. May you therefore 71st, long enjoy that reputation you deservedly have obtained, and when your services may be demanded by your King and country, be assured that my earnest wishes for your prosperity and success will always attend you."

General Blakeney then handed the Colours to the

Hon'ble Mrs. Grey, who in presenting them said.

"Soldiers! I am much flattered at having been requested to present the regimental Colours to the 71st, and the more gratified, because my husband has the honor and happiness to command it—I need not tell you that you have my most anxious and cordial wishes, and I feel confident that the new Colours are entrusted to those by whom the credit of the regiment will be ever upheld. What you have this day received will be an addition to the numerous badges you already wear."

The Colours were received by the regimental band playing "God save the King."

There was a general salute to the old Colours, Tune "Auld Lang Syne" and three cheers.

His Excellency then addressed the troops.

"Soldiers—I congratulate you upon the circumstances under which you have this day received the Colours of your regiment; It is a day which must bring to your recollection the glory of former deeds of arms; and from the hands you have received them, and the manner they have been presented to you, additional value must, in your estimation, be bestowed upon them. I can easily imagine the feelings by which you have been actuated in parting with trophies which, for "auld lang syne sake," were endeared to you; but that recollection must bring with it a pleasing emotion, when you bear in mind that those relics of your former glory will be placed over the grave of one who often led you to victory, as a curtain to shade the honoured remains of a departed warrior (General Sir Denis Pack) whose remains are interred in his native city (Kilkenny). You have received the Colours which were presented to you as an emblem of Military glory; but recollect they "are only an embellishment—It is from the innate "feelings of the heart alone that heroic sentiments "and chivalrous acts proceed; it is not in outward "symbols you must rely, they are to be sure, deserv-

"ing of honor, as reminiscences of deeds of renown,
 "but it is those feelings which fill the heart and warm
 "it, to promote the good of our common country that
 "are above all things to be appreciated. The great
 "victories of the last century are within the recollec-
 "tion of all of us. The beam of glory which gleamed
 "from the Peninsula, and finally illumined the field of
 "Waterloo, shedding the blessings of peace and happi-
 "ness on our country, is known to you, and I am sure,
 "did the country again require your services, you
 "would, under the command of my gallant friend, who
 "this day leads you, and the officers I see around him,
 "do again what was done before, and the glory which
 "was formerly won by the brave men of the 71st
 "would not be soiled by those I see before me. They
 "would, as they always have done, shew themselves
 "one of the most distinguished corps in His Majesty's
 "Service."

1838.

On 30th May the regiment moved in four divi-
 sions to Kilkenny and its detachments, and on the 6th
 March 1838 the head quarters marched from Kilken-
 ny for Cork—when the different detachments joined,
 and on the 20th April the whole regiment (with the
 exception of one company put on board the "Burossa"
 transport) embarked in H. M. S. "Malabar," at the
 cove of Cork for Quebec, where it arrived on 15th
 May, was disembarked into the steamer "British
 America," and by her conveyed to the Island of St.
 Helen's, on the 18th May.

The Barossa with the remaining company arrived
 at Montreal on the 17th June.

On the 30th instant, the head quarters moved
 from St. Helen's to Montreal and on the 7th Novem-
 ber, the head quarters with five companies proceeded
 from Montreal to St. Johns the remaining company
 being on detachment at Kingston, Upper Canada.

On the following day the 71st joined the Gren-
 ader Guards at L'Acadié, and with a portion of mili-
 tary moved under the command of Major General
 Sir James McDonnell K. C. B. & K. C. H. to Napi-

erville on the 10th, the brigade arrived at St. Edward on the 11th and having marched through various parts of the neighbouring country, the 71st were detached from the brigade and marched to Beauharnois, where it arrived on the 15th and was joined by the company from Kingston—on the 28th the regiment moved to St. Pierre, and on the 17th December to Blairfindie, L'Acadie, where it remained until the 20th April 1839, when the head quarters and four companies moved to Montreal, leaving one company detached at St. John's, and one at L'Acadié.

1839.

On the 16th November 1839, the head-quarters and four companies moved under Major Denny from Montreal to Chambly and on the 1st December arrived at St. Johns, in which garrison it remained still keeping two companies detached, one at L'Acadié the other at Napierville until the 27th April 1842 when the head quarters and three companies moved into Montreal under Major Denny, followed next day by the three remaining companies,

1842.

On the 8th April 1842, Lieut.-Colonel James England from half pay unattached was appointed to the 71st vice Lieut.-Colonel Honble. Charles Grey who exchanged.

By instructions from the war office, dated "War Office 13th April 1842" the regiment was ordered to be augmented so as to consist of the numbers named in the margin.

And subsequent orders dated Horse Guards 7th May 1842, were published detailing the formation of two battalions with instructions for their organization and formation.

The reserve battalion under the command of Lieut.-Colonel England embarked at Portsmouth on 11th August 1842, on board H. M. S. Resistance and arrived at Montreal on the 23rd of September 1842, where it was immediately transferred to the command of Major Denny, Lieut.-Colonel James England assuming the command of the whole regiment,

12 Companies
 1 Colonel
 1 Lt. Colonel
 2 Majors
 12 Captains
 12 Lieutenants
 12 Ensigns
 1 Pay Master
 1 Adjutant
 1 Qr. Master
 1 Surgeon
 2 Asst. Surgeons
 1 Sergt Major
 1 Qr. Mr Sergeant
 1 P. Mr. Sergeant.
 1 Armr Sergeant.
 1 S. M Sergeant.
 1 Hospl. Sergeant
 1 O. R. Clerk
 12 Color Sergeants.
 48 Sergeants

60 Corporals
1 Bugle Major
24 Buglers.
1140 Privates

1338 Total

1843.

On the 4th May 1843, the reserve battalion under the command of Major Denny moved from Montreal to Chambly, detaching two companies to Sorel.

The 1st battalion of the regiment embarked in steamers at Montreal on the 17th and 19th October 1843 in two divisions, to be shipped on board the "Java" transport (1170 tons) at Quebec for the purpose of proceeding to the West Indies.

The 1st division consisted of two companies, under the command of Captain Stack and left Montreal at 4 p. m. on Tuesday 17th instant and the 2nd division consisting of four companies and the head quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel James England left Montreal on Thursday 19th inst. at 4 p. m. on board the "Canada" steamer.

It is a circumstance worthy of record, that the men of the 1st battalion, who were married without leave were replaced by volunteers from the reserve battalion, thereby preventing the separation and consequent misery of these families, and that all permanent volunteers for Canada and old soldiers who were permitted from good general character to remain in the Colony prior to discharge, or who were found unfit for tropical service, were replaced by volunteers from the reserve battalion.

The 1st battalion of the regiment arrived at Barbados on the 30th November 1843, and without disembarking, proceeded on the 3rd December and landed one company at Tobago on the 4th inst. three companies at Trinidad on the 8th, and the head quarters with the two remaining companies at Grenada on the 15th, thus relieving the 92nd Highlanders.

1844.

The 1st battalion continued to occupy these quarters until the fall of the following year, when they were removed to "Antigua" and Dominica, the four companies that had been on detachment being collected at Antigua and the two that had been at head quarters being sent to Dominica.

The head quarters under the command of Lieut. Colonel James England arrived at Antigua on the morning of the 28th December in R. M. S. Packet "Teviot" which acted on the occasion as a transport. Lieutenant Francis P. Stewart Mackenzie, 71st Regiment, and Fort Adjutant, died of yellow fever, at Grenada, on the 21st December 1844, much lamented by his brother officers.

One company was removed from Dominica to Barbados, on the 8th of March 1845, having suffered very much from sickness at the former station.

1845.

The company which remained at Dominica, embarked on 22nd March, and arrived at Barbados on 26th March 1846.

The head quarters and four companies stationed at Antigua, embarked in the transport "Princess Royal," on 18th April, and disembarked at Barbados, on 24th April.

In the spring of 1846, the establishment of the reserve battalion, having been augmented by one Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjutant and Quarter Master, Major William Denny was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, Captain R. A. L. 'Estrange (whose brother in the 71st Regiment was killed at Waterloo) succeeding to the majority.

1846.

The battalion embarked at Barbados, for England, on board H. M. S. "Belleisle" on the 29th and 30th December, and sailed on the 1st January 1847, arrived at Spithead on the 25th January 1847, disembarked at Portsmouth on the 26th and proceeded to Winchester, there to be quartered.

1847.

The 1st Battalion then returned from foreign service after an absence of nearly nine years, six of which passed in Canada, and three in the west Indian Islands. In the latter station they suffered severe loss from fever and dysentery—viz: one officer, eight sergeants, and one hundred and twenty four rank and file.

Reserve battalion.

1843

The record now returns to the services of the reserve battalion, which remained stationed in Canada on the river Richelieu in 1843, the head quarters at Chambly, and two companies detached to Sorel (William Henry) the summer residence of the commander of the forces. Whilst thus stationed the reserve battalion were repeatedly employed in aid of the civil power, two companies having been detached under the command of Captain L'Estrange to "Three Rivers" where they remained from the 18th June to the 31st July 1844. In the autumn of this year Major General Sir James Hope K. C. B. commanding the district of Canada east, made the half yearly inspection of the regiment, and being highly pleased and gratified at the appearance and state of discipline of the young battalion, having formed the battalion into square, addressed them in most congratulatory language, desiring the commanding officer "to record in orders" his marked approbation and satisfaction on which occasion the following order was issued.

1844

Copy

Chambly Canada East

Battalion Orders,

14th September 1844.

In compliance with the orders of Major General Sir James Hope K. C. B. commanding, given to the commanding officer at the head of the battalion, at the conclusion of the half yearly inspection yesterday, Major Denny, feels gratified in recording in orders (which will be entered in the records of the Regiment) the unqualified approbation expressed by the Major General to them, after completing his inspection of the reserve battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.

The battalion have heard the General himself express in the strongest and most favourable terms, the high opinion he entertains of the young battalion, of their soldierlike appearance, their steadiness under arms, the rapidity and precision of their movements and that he was happy to have it in his power to say that they were "*in no respect inferior to the 1st battalion*".

The reserve battalion have also heard the Major General state, that he knew of no regiment better conducted or more soldierlike, than the first battalion, that they were a "pattern regiment" and a credit to Her Majesty's Service—how proud therefore must the young soldiers of the reserve battalion feel in being thus complimented by so distinguished an officer.

Major Denny thanks the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, but more particularly the young soldiers, for their uniform and cheerful obedience, and for the unceasing anxiety they have evinced in their endeavours to place themselves on the same footing as the 1st battalion, and as such they are now reported to His Excellency the Commander of the forces.

Major Denny trusts that the high character, the young battalion have earned for themselves, will never be sullied by any unsoldierlike act, their reputation must be deeply cherished they must now bear in mind that they stand "*second to none*" in the opinion of their General, they must hold fast that "*esprit de corps*" (which has ever been the characteristic of the regiment) and which has placed them in their present proud position, and which will at some future period enable them to wreath unfading laurels for the colors of the Highland Light Infantry.

(Sd.) WILLIAM DENNY Major
Comg. R. Bn. 71st Hd. Lt. Infy.

On the 23rd October of this year, the head quarters of the battalion consisting of three companies, were ordered into Montreal in aid of the civil power, landed at the Island of Saint Helens, and moved over in Batteaux from thence to Montreal detaching one company to Lachine, the whole returning to their quarters at Chambly on the 1st November.

On the 1st December the head quarters (consisting of the same strength) again moved into Montreal in aid of the civil power, and the Saint Lawrence soon

1844 after having become impossible from floating ice, they were stationed at the cavalry barracks St. Mary's cross, until the last day of the year, when the river having frozen over, the battalion effected their passage across, and returned to their quarters at Chambly.

1845 On the 17th March 1845, Major Denny received from Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Reynell K. C. B. colonel of the regiment, (who commanded the Regt. at Waterloo) a splendid set of silver mounted bagpipes, in commemoration of a similar pair, presented to the 1st battalion, by Lieut. General Sir Eyre Coote, in testimony of their gallant conduct at the battle of "Porto Novo" 1st July 1781.

At the same time Lady Elizabeth Reynell (widow of the late Sir Dennis Pack) presented a pair of beautifully embroidered pipe banners, the one worked by herself, and the other by her daughters.

1846 In the month of May 1845, the reserve battalion moved to Kingston Upper Canada, at which place they remained stationed until the 6th October 1846, when orders were received late at night for the battalion to move to Montreal, which it did on the following morning early, arriving at Montreal on the 8th instant and on the following morning embarking for La Pravue, where it remained stationed that winter, with two companies detached, one to the Island of Saint Helens, the other to Lachine and Monklands (the residence of the Governor General). In the spring of 1847 the battalion were held in readiness to proceed to Quebec, but after waiting a length of time, this move was deferred.

1847 In the month of September, the head quarters moved to Chambly, detaching three companies to Sorel, Saint Johns and St. Helens. Soon after the head quarters of the battalion moved up the Richelieu to Saint Johns leaving one company at Chambly.

1848 In the month of May 1848, a company was detached to Grosse isle, the quarantine station, under the command of Captain Scott, this officer having been

selected to superintend the quarantine duties of the river Saint Lawrence.

The first battalion having received orders to proceed from Winchester to north Britain, it moved in three divisions per railway to Glasgow on the 19th, 20th and 21st July 1847.

First battalion.

1847

On the 12th November of this year, Major Sir Hew Dalrymple Bart: was promoted Lieut. Colonel by purchase, (vice Lieut. Colonel James England who retired from the service by the sale of his commission) and assumed the command of the 1st battalion, waiting the arrival of Lieut. Colonel William Denny, from the reserve battalion, stationed at Canada.

The battalion was quartered in Glasgow until the month of December, when it moved to Edinburgh on the 21st, 24th and 31st. On the 26th one company was detached to Berwick upon Tweed.

On the 18th February 1848, Lieut. General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot K. C. B. from the 9th foot, was appointed colonel of the regiment, vice Lieut. General Sir Thomas Reynell Bart: deceased.

1848

On the night of the 6th March three companies proceeded to Glasgow in aid of the civil power, one company moved from Glasgow, on same duty to Airdrie on 8th instant, the remainder returned to Edinburgh on 10th, and the company at Airdrie rejoined head quarters on 14th instant.

Instructions having been received for the battalion to embark at Glasgow for Ireland, the company at Berwick upon Tweed, rejoined head quarters on 25th April, three companies proceeded to Dublin on 27th and the head quarters with the three remaining companies were conveyed per railway to Glasgow on morning of 1st May, embarked on board the "Viceroy" steamer same day, and arrived at Dublin on the 2nd.

Three companies were detached on 16th June, one to Maryborough, one to Navan and one to Newbridge,

1846

the head quarters and three remaining companies, proceeded from Dublin to Naas on 20th instant.

On the 4th July, Lieut. Colonel William Denny having arrived from Canada, assumed the command of the battalion, when Lieut. Colonel Sir Hew Dalrymple proceeded to join the reserve battalion.

The company at Newbridge, was removed to Carlow on 18th July, but left a detachment at the former station.

One company was detached from Naas to Athy on 1st August, and rejoined head quarters on 7th instant.

His Royal Highness Major General Prince George of Cambridge, commanding the Dublin district, made the autumn half yearly inspection of the regiment, on the 13th October, on which occasion, His Royal Highness, was graciously pleased to express, personally to the regiment his satisfaction and approbation of their appearance and steadiness under arms, and the marked change, which had been effected.

1849

The companies on detachment at Navan, Maryborough and Carlow were relieved by companies from head quarters, the 1st on 23rd October, the second on 23rd November and the third on 1st December. One company moved from the head quarters to Castlecomer on 24th January 1849, and the detachment at Newbridge, was withdrawn on same date.

Lieut. General Sir James Macdonell K. C. B. from the 79th foot, was appointed colonel of the regiment, from the 8th February of this year, vice Lieut. General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot deceased.

On 30th March, the company stationed at Navan was removed to Newbridge, and rejoined the head quarters on 15th May.

In compliance with instructions received, on occasion of the expected visit of Her Majesty to Dublin, the head quarters (under command of Major N M. Stack,

Lieut. Colonel Denny, being abroad on four months' leave of absence) with the effectives of three companies, moved from Naas to that garrison on 28th July, and encamped in the Phoenix park. The three detached companies also joined at the encampment on the same day.

The queen having arrived on the 6th of August, the battalion had the honour of sharing at the grand review which took place in the park on the 9th in presence of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after which the following highly complimentary general order was issued.

"Adjutant General's office
Dublin 10th August 1849".

"General order."

"The Lieut. General Commanding has the highest satisfaction in communicating to Major General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge—to the officers of the general and Dublin district staff—to the commanding and other officers and to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the garrison of Dublin, the expression of Her Majesty's gracious approbation of their appearance and steadiness under arms, and correctness of movement at the review yesterday.

"In addition to the commendation bestowed upon them by their sovereign the Lieutenant General Commanding has the pleasure of making known to them the gratification expressed by "Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert upon this occasion.

By Command of
The Lt. General Commanding
(Sd). Wm. COCHRANE.
D. A. G.

On the 10th of August, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert together with the other members of the Royal family, departed from Dublin, the 71st regiment furnishing one captain (Captain T. H. Colvil) three subalterns, eight ser-

Extract of a letter from the Adjutant General of the forces addressed to Lieut. General The Right Hon'ble, Sir Edward Blakeney G. C. B. under date 1st February 1850, having reference to the confidential reports of the half yearly inspections of troops serving in Ireland for the second period of the past year.

Asst. Adjt. General's Office,
Dublin 19th Febry. 1850.

The improvement reported by His Royal Highness to have taken place in the discipline and instructions of the 1st battalion of the 71st Regiment since it was last inspected, is a source of great satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief, and is very creditable to Lt. Colonel Denny its commanding officer.

Transmitted for the information of officer commanding 1st battalion 71st regiment.

By order
W. F. FORSTER,
A. A. G.

The following extract of a letter from His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, addressed to the Lieutenant General Commanding in Ireland, relative to the spring inspection of the 1st Battn. 71st Highland Light Infantry, made by Major General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge K. G. is transmitted for the information of Officer Commanding that Battalion.

Asst. Adjt. General's Office,
Dublin 21st July 1850.

The Commander-in-Chief is glad to find that His Royal Highness considers the recruits lately joined to be of a superior description, and that he is enabled to speak with unqualified praise on the state

(114 B.)

of discipline to which the battalion has arrived since it formed part of the garrison of Dublin.

A true Extract
GEO: MYLINS

Officer Commanding
1st Battn.

Ag. Asst. Adjt General.

Extract of a letter received from the Adjutant General of the forces having reference to the confidential report of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, of the 1st battalion 71st Lt. Infantry for the second period 1850.

Asst. Adjt. General's Office,
Dublin 28th Janry 1850.

The progress made by this battalion during the half year is extremely satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief and in the highest degree creditable to Lieutenant Colonel Denny and his officers who may congratulate themselves in having brought the battalion into a state of efficiency of which it certainly could not boast when the Lieut. Colonel assumed the command.

Transmitted for the information of Lieutenant Colonel Denny Commanding 71st Lt. Infantry,

(Sd). W. F. FORSTER,
A. A. G.

1849

geants, and one hundred rank and file, as a guard of honour at the Railway Station Westland Row, and on the 11th, the Lieutenant General Commanding marked his very high appreciation of the services of the troops stationed in Dublin during the above auspicious occasion, by publishing the following general order.

"Adjutant General's office
Dublin 11th August 1849".

General Order

"The Lieutenant General Commanding requests Major General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge to accept his warmest thanks for the very able and judicious manner in which he conducted the military arrangements and caused to be carried into effect the various details of the several duties required to be performed by the troops belonging to the garrison of Dublin from the time of the Queen's landing at Kingstown up to the period of Her Majesty's departure from that place.

"The Lieutenant General has already had the pleasing duty of communicating to His Royal Highness, to the general and Dublin district staff and to the commanding officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates composing this garrison the expression of Her Majesty's most gracious approbation of all that occurred at the review on the 9th instant, as also the gratification experienced by Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert on that occasion, and Sir Edward Blakeney begs now to express the high sense entertained by himself of the precision and steadiness with which the whole of the movements were executed on that day.

"The Lieutenant General has however still greater satisfaction in recording in the strongest terms the pleasure he has derived from receiving so favorable a report from his His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge of the exemplary and soldierlike conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates during Her Majesty's visit to Dublin".

1849

"It is the intention of the Lieutenant General to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to bring to the notice of His Grace The Commander-in-Chief, the merits of all ranks upon this memorable occasion.

By Command of
The Lt. General Commanding
(Sd). Wm. COCHRANE.
D. A. G.

In addition to the above remarks of Lt. General Sir Edward Blakeney, which reflected so much credit on the 71st Light Infantry in common with the other regiments in garrison, Major General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, was graciously pleased to express his approbation of the high state of efficiency, and good conduct of the battalion; and as its stay in Dublin was intended to be confined only until after Her Majesty's visit, the head quarters and three companies returned to Naas on the 15th of August, detaching on the same day three fresh companies, Viz: One to Maryborough, one to Carlow and one to Newbridge which latter company moved on to Tullamore the following day.

On the 22nd October, the barracks at Naas having been overcrowded, a detachment consisting of one subaltern, two sergeants, and 43 rank and file was removed to Newbridge, and there remained until the 27th March 1850, when it was withdrawn

1850

One company proceeded on same date from head quarters to Dublin, where it awaited the arrival of the whole battalion. This was effected during the month of April following, the company from Maryborough joining on the 5th, that from Carlow on the 8th and the third detached company from Tullamore on the 16th. The head quarters along with the two remaining companies arriving from Naas the same day, upon which the battalion was stationed together at the Richmond Barracks.

A draft for the reserve battalion consisting of two subalterns, two sergeants and 90 rank and file, em-

1850

barked at Cork for Canada, on board the transport "Java" on the 4th of May 1850.

In the month of October a company was detached to the Island Bridge barracks, and was relieved every six weeks by another during the stay of the regiment in the garrison.

The state of discipline the regiment was reported to be in on its arrival in Dublin, and during its stay in that garrison having been most favorably reported on, the accompanying extracts which were conveyed to the commanding officer by order, are inserted as creditable to the character of the regiment.

1851

In the month of April the head quarters of the regiment are moved to Mallingar by railroad, detaching companies to Drogheda, Tullamore and Trim.

In the month of July the regiment was moved to Newry by marches and the companies on detachment removed to Armagh, Downpatrick and Chaclemont, the company at the latter place remaining there but a few days moving further north to Caroneksergus.

A draft of 41 men was despatched to Candelaure to reinforce the reserve battalion in the month of April.

The regiment was ordered to commence recruiting in the month of August and during the month a party was sent to each of the following places in Scotland, viz: Edinburgh, Glasgow and Astrouth.

1852

Immediately after the autumn inspection the three companies at head quarters relieved those on detachment. At the end of December in consequence of alarming notices having been received by landlords in certain districts of the counties of Armagh and Down the company at Carrickfeagus was removed to Newtownhamilton from whence in January 1852, it was ordered on to Rostrevor. The quarters of the company at Armagh was at the same time changed to Crossmaglen.

A draft for the reserve battalion consisting of one Subaltern, two sergeants, and ninety rank and file embarked at Cork for Canada on board the "Simoom" steamer on 22nd April 1852.

A company was detached from Newry to Newtownhamilton at the end of April, and in the beginning of May the company at Downpatrick rejoined head quarters,

In May, the company on detachment at Rostrevor and that at Crossmaglen were relieved by companies from head quarters.

The general election for members to serve in Parliament having taken place in the month of July, movements as follow, were made to aid the civil power.

The company at Rostrevor to Newry on 17th returned same day. The company at Newtownhamilton to Newry on 17th returning on 19th. One company from Newry to Guilford on 21st returning on 26th.

A detachment of 2 officers and 40 men to Monaghan on 22nd returned same day. One company from Newry to Downpatrick on 24th (escorting the polling books) - returning same day, the journey having been made in cars.

There occurred no disturbance of the public peace in the localities where the battalion, or any portion of it, was employed.

The battalion moved to the Kilkenny district in the month of August. The head quarters and the three companies at Newry, leaving per rail on 5th arriving the following day at Kilkenny. The company from Newtownhamilton arriving also at Kilkenny on the 10th. The company from Rostrevor to new Ross on 11th and the company from Crossmaglen to Wexford on same day; these companies being relieved in November by two from head quarters.

1852

On 1st November, a communication was received for the battalion to be held in readiness for embarkation for the Mediterranean, and in compliance therewith, the service and dépôt companies were formed on 1st January 1853.

1853

Colours.

On 3rd January, the battalion received new colors, (on the arrival of the battalion at Cork, the old colors were placed over a Tablet erected at Kinsale to the memory of the late Lt.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, a native of that place, and who commanded the regiment for many years) and in this month the battalion proceeded to Cork, the head quarters and one company arriving there on the 28th, the detached companies preceding them by a few days, and the other companies from Kilkenny arriving on 29th and 31st.

On 28th February, two companies under command of Captain Hunter, embarked on board the Freight Ship "Lantipore" at Queenstown on 28th February, and disembarked at Corfu on 23rd March.

The head quarters and two companies, under command of Lt.-Colonel Denny, embarked on board the Freight Ship "Emerald Isle" at Queenstown on 4th March, sailed on 5th, arrived at Corfu Harbour on 25th, and disembarked on 28th March.

And on 17th March, the remaining two companies, under command of Major L'Estrange, embarked at Queenstown on Board the Freight Ship "Flora," disembarking at Corfu on 11th April.

On 25th March, a detachment of 2 officers and 40 men was sent to Paxo, and on 1st November, it was relieved by one of equal strength.

1854

By a War office letter of 20th February 1854, the regiment to be augmented from 1st of April, by one Pipe major at 1s. 10d. a day and five Pipers at 1s. 1d. a day each.

The detachment at Paxo relieved by one from head quarters on 10th June.

One company detached to Ithaca on 1st August.

1864

The detachments at Paxo and Ithaca returned to head quarters on 7th December.

A detachment of 1 sergeant and 12 rank and file to Fano 26th July, returned to head quarters on 13th December.

Major General A. F. Macintosh, commander of the forces in the Ionian Islands issued the following order, prior to the embarkation of the regiment for the Crimea, in January.

1855

Deputy Qr. Mr. General's Office,
Corfu, 24th January 1855.

General Order,

The Major-General Commanding addresses a few words to the 71st Light Infantry on their departure for the seat of war.

The Major-General first saw the 71st a good many years ago on a day when their commander fell at their head: he has since often met the regiment in various parts of the world and has always remarked among both the officers and men of the regiment that high military spirit and personal activity still conspicuous which caused it to be selected and organised as a light corps.

They are now about to appear on a scene, where their predecessors in the regiment have so often distinguished themselves—The Field of Battle—and the Major-General wishes them a prosperous passage followed by a glorious career.

(Sd). R. WALPOLE,
Deputy Qr. Mr. General.

The regiment embarked on board the Royal Mail Steam Transport "Medway" on the 26th January 1855 for service in the Crimea, arrived at Balaklava, on the 3rd February, disembarked on the 7th and

1855 quartered in Balaklava, sending occasionally working parties to the front.

First and reserve battalion amalgamated on the 13th February.

1849 Reserve battalion, head quarters, St. Johns, with detachment at Sorel, St. Helens and Chambly.

1850 The battalion moved to Toronto in the spring of this year.

1852 The battalion moved to Kingston in May.

1853 The battalion moved to Quebec in May.

Depot proceeded to Cork with the 1st battalion, and remained there after the embarkation of the regiment for Corfu until May, then moved to Chatham.

1854 The depot proceeded from Chatham to Canterbury in October and joined the reserve battalion on its return from Canada.

The reserve battalion embarked at Quebec on the 23rd September, and landed in England on the 12th October, and proceeded to Canterbury where it was afterwards joined by the depot from Chatham. The whole of the effectives, with a proportion of officers, consisting of 1 major, 3 captains, 6 subalterns, 20 sergeants, 6 buglers and 391 rank and file. Total 417 were ordered to proceed to the Crimea, embarked at Portsmouth on board the Royal Albert on the 24th November and landed at Balaklava on the 20th of December.

1855 Joined the first battalion on its arrival from Corfu in February. The reserve and first battalion were amalgamated on the 13th of this month.

The regiment embarked on the 3rd May on board of the "Furious" and "Gladiator" steam frigates, forming part of the first expedition to Kertch, returned to Balaklava on the 8th May and disembark-

ed. Moved to the front on the 9th May and joined the 3rd brigade of the 4th division in camp before Sebastopol and served in the trenches. Embarked at Balaklava on board of the Steam Frigates "Sidon" and "Valorous" on the 22nd May, and proceeded to Kertch with the expeditionary force of the Allied Army.

Landed at Kamiesch Boureen on the 24th May (about 5 miles from Kertch) under cover of the gun boats, bivouacked that night and moved on Kertch, the following morning marched the same day to Yenikale and encamped.

The regiment re-embarked at Yenikale on the 10th June, on board the "Sidon" and "Valorous" to return to the head quarters of the army, but the regiment was again disembarked, the head quarters and right wing at Yenikale on the 12th June, and the left wing at Cape St. Paul on the 14th, to protect these points in conjunction with a French and Turkish force.

One company moved into Kertch from Yenikale on the 4th August, and the left wing from Cape St. Paul to Kertch on the 22nd September.

Three Companies under the Command of Major Hunter embarked at Kertch on the 24th September, and proceeded with the French on a join expedition to Taman. Taman and Phanagoria were bombarded by the French and English Gun Boats, and taken possession of by the Allied Expeditionary force on the 24th. A large supply of hutting material and fuel was obtained from those places for the use of the troops, after which they were fired and abandoned.

The expedition returned to Kertch on the 3rd of October.

A draft consisting of 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 4 sergeants, and 121 rank and file from the reserve companies at Malta, landed at Balaklava in August, was moved to the front, and attached to the Highland division, in camp before Sebastopol; was present at

1855

the Fall of Sebastopol, under the command of Major Campbell, and joined the head quarters of the regiment at Yenikale on the 2nd October.

Reinforcement of 88 N. C. officers, Rank and File joined the head quarters of the regiment, on the 22nd October, from the Detachment at Kertch.

One company joined Head Quarters from Kertch on the 13th November.

One company joined Head Quarters from Kertch on the 19th November.

One company joined Head Quarters from Kertch on the 17th December.

1856

Two companies marched from Yenikale to Kertch on the 1st May and embarked on board the Transport "Sardinian" for Balaklava, but returned again from Balaklava on the 26th May and disembarked at Kertch.

One company moved into Kertch from Yenikale on the 13th May.

One company and the Head Quarters moved into Kertch from Yenikale on the 30th May.

One company moved from Kertch to Cape St. Paul on the 16th June, to take charge of the camp evacuated by the French.

One company moved from Yenikale to Kertch on the 7th June.

One company moved from Yenikale to Kertch on the 19th June, after delivering over that place to the Russians.

Kertch and Cape St. Paul were handed over by the regiment on the 22nd June, to the Russian Authorities—the whole of the French and Turkish force having previously evacuated that part of the Crimea

The head quarters and six companies embarked on board the steam ship "Pacific," and two companies on board the steam ship "Gibraltar" on the 22nd June, for passage to Malta; the head quarter division arrived at Malta on the 29th June and disembarked the following day: the two companies on board of the "Gibraltar" arrived on the 1st and disembarked on the 2nd of July.

1856

During its stay in Malta the Head-Quarters of the regiment were stationed in Floriana Barracks, Fort Ricasoli and Vardalla Barracks, and furnished detachment to St. George's Bay for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in Musketry. A draft of 1 Captain (Sir L. Smith Br.) 1 Subn., 1 Sergt, and 40 Privates joined from England on the 26th November 1857.

1857

The regiment received orders to proceed overland to India by telegram from England on the evening of the 2nd January 1858, and embarked on board of H. M.'s Ship "Princess Royal" and Steam Frigate "Vulture" on the morning of the 4th January. The head-quarters and right wing arrived at Bombay, on the 6th February and the left wing on the 8th. The right wing proceeded to Mhow by bullock train in detachments of about 40 daily, the first of which left Bombay on the 26th February, the last detachment arrived in Mhow on the 17th March, marched from Mhow on the 30th March to join the Central India field force-joined the 2nd brigade at Mote on the 3rd May--present at the action at Koonch on 7th May. Actions at Muttra and Deapoor 16th and 17th May where the principal attacks of the enemy were repulsed by the regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell Commanding the brigade, Major Rich commanding the regiment, and Brivet Major Loftus were specially mentioned by the Major-General. Battle of Gowlowlee 22nd May, occupation of Calpee 23rd May and marched on Gwalior with the 1st Brigade Central India field force. Present at the action of Morar 16th June, Lieutenant Wyndham Neave, Sergeant Hugh McGill, Corporal Thomas Leslie and

1858

1858

Privates David Brown and David Kinniburgh killed. Lieutenant Col: Campbell, Major Rich and Lieutenant Scott specially mentioned, likewise Sergeant Ewing and Private George Rodgers recommended for the Victoria Cross.

On the evening of the 18th June, the regiment formed part of a column for the support of Brigadier Smith's brigade and advanced on Gwalior with the whole force on the 19th and 20th.

After the capture of Gwalior on the 20th June the head quarter wing marched back to Morar Cantonnments where it was stationed till the 12th August when it returned to Gwalior and was stationed at the Lushker and Phool Bagh and returned again to Morar on the 6th June 1859.

On the 11th November 1858 a detachment from head quarters went on field service to the Sind River, had 2 skirmishes with the rebels and returned to Gwalior on the 9th February 1859.

1858-9

On the 29th November 1858 another detachment from head quarters went on field service, had 2 skirmishes with the rebels at Ranode and Nainewass; at the last named place Privates Peter Hislop, William Graham and Andrew Allison were killed. This detachment returned to head quarters at Gwalior on the 27th May 1859.

The left wing marched from Bombay, on the 11th March 1858, and arrived at Mhow on the 17th April. On the 9th June a company was detached from Mhow to Indore. The greater portion of the left wing proceeded on field service under Major-General Michel C. B., on the 2nd September 1858,—was present at, the action at Rajghur 15th September, action at Mongrowlee 9th October, Private William Thompson killed, action at Sindwa-ho 19th October, action at Koorai 25th October, and arrived at Bhopal on the 17th November 1858, and marched to Goonah on the 17th January 1859.

On the 25th November a party of 50 rank and file left Mhow on camels with a column under command of Major Sutherland 92nd Highlanders and were engaged with the rebels at Rajpore on the 25th November, after which they returned to Mhow.

On the 1st January 1859, the company stationed at Indore marched from that place en route to join a column on service under Brigadier-General Sir R. Napier K. C. B. and was present at the attack of the Fort of Naharghur 17th January 1859, having Privates Andrew Allison and Charles Sweetland wounded. Captain Lambton was specially mentioned for his daring attack. In the month of June, 2 companies from Goonah joined head quarters at Gwalior leaving a detachment of 3 companies stationed there.

The head quarters of the regiment were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, on the 2nd December 1859. His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction both of what he himself saw and of the reports which he had received regarding the state of the regiment from other sources. The report made by His Excellency to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, produced the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Forces, highly complimentary to the Commanding Officer, and all ranks of the regiment.

Horse Guards,
24th January 1860.

Sir,

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, is much gratified to hear from General Lord Clyde, Commander-in-Chief in India, that at His Lordship's late visit to the station occupied by the regiment under your command, he found it in the highest order.

After the recent arduous and continuous duties on which it has been employed, great credit is due to its commanding officer Colonel W. Hope, and to every rank in the corps, and His Royal Highness re-

1858-9

quests that his opinion may be communicated to them accordingly.

I have the honor to be &c.,
(Sd). G. A. WETHERAL,
Officer Commanding, Adjutant-General,
71st. Regiment.

The following drafts joined the service companies in the years 1858-59,—29th March 1858, Captain C. F. Smith, 7 Subalterns, 5 Sergeants, 2 Buglers, and 56 Rank and File.

10th May 1858,—1 Subaltern and 33 Privates.

16th May 1858.—1 Subaltern and 22 Privates.

6th October 1858.—1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant and 64 Privates.

26th Novr. 1858.—1 Subaltern and 15 Privates.

13th Janry. 1859.—1 Subaltern and 20 Privates.

17th May 1859.—1 Subaltern and 20 Privates.

3rd June 1859.—16 Rank and File.

1859-60

The three companies on detachment at Goonah rejoined head quarters on the 19th December 1859, and the regiment after being broken up into detachments for two years was brought together at Gwalior where it remained until 20th December 1860, head quarters being quartered in cantonments at Morar and a detachment varying in strength from 2 to 5 companies garrisoning the Fortress of Gwalior.

In the month of January 1860, intimation being received of the death in London on the 4th December 1859, of Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Campbell, c. B., the command devolved on Lieut.-Colonel Hope, c. B.

On the 22nd July 1860, Cholera broke out in the regiment, it first appeared in the hospital in cantonments, but the next day spread to the Barracks, and

two or three days later, to the fortress. The companies in cantonments with the exception of one moved under canvas, two of those in the fort moved down into quarters at the Phoolbagh. Notwithstanding these moves the epidemic continued until the beginning of September and the disease did not finally disappear until the 16th of that month having carried off 1 Cr.-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Piper 1 Bugler and 62 Men, 11 Women, and 11 Children.

On the 11th November 1860, the order for the relief was received and on the 20th of the next month, the regiment having been relieved by the 27th Enniskillings marched for Sealkote, Punjab.

The state of discipline of the regiment whilst in the Gwalior district can be gathered from the following official reports.

Extract from a report from the Political Agent,
Gwalior, to the Government of India, dated
15th June 1859.

66: When it was determined in June last to post a British Force at the Lushker, the people expected with dread and deprecation a violent and dangerous, at the least a rude and overbearing soldiery, but Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders soon falsified these expectations and created new feelings.

His Highness and the best informed men of the Durbar have assured me that those soldiers who passed ten months in the Phoolbagh have, by their manners, habits, dealings, and whole demeanour, so conciliated the respect and regard of all, that nothing would be more acceptable than this domestication of such a force in the capital. The Dervan considers further that it would bring to Gwalior incalculable industrial advantages, through affording a constant supply of Superintendents of Public Works and skilled labour.

* * *

67: "I venture to express the hope that His Excellency may consider the Durbar's view of the

1859-60

conduct of Her Majesty's 71st commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Campbell C. B., a very high and true compliment, as worthy of express recognition as good conduct in the field, it is in my humble judgment a most fully deserved compliment."

(Sd.) Ad. A. CHARTERS MACPHERSON,
Political Agent.
Camp Agra.

My Lord,

29th November 1859.

"As your Lordship is going to Gwalior, I trust you will not think that I exceed my office if I venture to send you an extract from a report of June last, in which I attract the attention of the Government to the admirable conduct of H. M's 71st Highlanders and to its appreciation by Maharaja Scindia and his people.

The importance of such conduct on the part of the first British troops stationed at the capital of Gwalior might scarcely be overstated."

"Having lived with the 71st at the Phoolbagh for about 12 months, my pride in them as soldiers and countrymen, must be my excuse to your Lordship for venturing upon this irregular communication of my impressions.

General Napier's views will I trust confirm them."

(Sd.) Ad. A. CHARTERS MACPHERSON,
Political Agent.

Extract from remarks by His Royal Highness
The General Commanding-in-Chief on the
confidential reports for the 2nd half-yearly
period of 1859.

Horse Guards.
10th Novr. 1860.

"Brigadier-General, Sir Robert Napier's report, upon the 71st regiment is as satisfactory to His Royal

Highness and as creditable to the corps, as it is excellent in itself."

(Sd). HENRY D. TORRENS.

A. A. G. Office }
Simla 1st Mar. 1861. }

A. Adjt.-General,
H. M's Forces.

The following drafts joined the service companies in 1860.

4th January 1860.—Major Gore, 2 Subalterns and 79 Rank File.

2nd February 1860—3 Rank and File.

30th June 1860.—5 Rank and File.

2nd December 1860.—4 Subalterns, 1 Sergeant and 130 Rank and File.

The regiment marched into Sealkote on Sunday 17th February 1861.

Lieut.-Colonel Hope C. B., proceeded to England on 18 months' leave of absence on the 2nd March, the command devolving upon Lieut.-Colonel Rich.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Lahore division made his 1st half-yearly inspection of the regiment on the 26th April 1861, and was pleased to publish the following order upon the conclusion of this duty.

Extract from Station Orders, dated Sealkote, 27th April 1861.

"Brigadier-General Ferryman C. B. having completed the Inspection of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, begs to express to Lieut.-Colonel Rich and the regiment his great satisfaction of everything he has seen; The drill is excellent, it could not be better, the officers well instructed, and he will therefore have much pleasure in making a very high report to the Commander-in-Chief of every thing he has witnessed."

1861-2.

1861-2

On the 10th August 1861, a letter dated, War Office, 20th June 1861, intimated the reduction of the establishment of the regiment by 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 10 Sergeants, 10 Corporals and 190 Privates.

A draft consisting of 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants and 97 Rank and File landed at Kurrachee on 27th November 1861 and arrived at Head Quarters, Sealkote on the 17th February 1862.

The regiment remained stationed at Sealkote until the 1st November 1862 up to which date no events worthy of record occurred; on that day Head Quarters and 7 Companies marched en route to Nowshera and arrived at that station on 21st November, having detached one company at Attock to garrison the fortress

The 3 companies detached at Sealkote rejoined Head Quarters 25th January 1863, and the company detached at Attock together with two others detached to Cherat and Peshawur were recalled in October of the same year, the regiment having been put under orders for active service.

14th October 1863
Strength.

On the 14th October 1863, pursuant to instructions received from army Head Quarters the regiment commanded by Colonel Hope, C. B., marched from Nowshera to Nawa Killa in the Eusufyaie Country, which place it reached on the 18th October.

All invalids, sick and men not considered equal to hard work, remained at Nowshera, under Captain James Dalglish,—At Nawa-Killa was assembled the force about to be employed in the hill country to the eastward.

Command was assumed by Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B.

The object of the expedition was to destroy, Mulka on the Mahabum Mountain, the stronghold of of certain Hindoostanee refugees generally known as the Sitana, fanatics who infested our frontier and preyed on the villages.—Mulka is just beyond

our frontier line in the Territory of the Judoons.

The direct route to Mulka by the Chinglae Pass being reported to be stockaded, it was decided to take the more circuitous one by the Umbeylah Pass and the Chumla Valley.

The Brigadier-General decided on leaving a small native force at Nowa-Killa and forming a depot for the European Troops at Roostum, which is near the entrance to the Umbeylah Pass, and directed the sick and regimental bands to remain there accordingly: 99 men of the 71st of all ranks were detached to remain at Roostum under Lieut. Boulderson.

The force marched in two divisions, the first all of native troops under command of Lieut.-Colonel Wilde C. B. of the Corp of Guides at 8 P. M., 19th instant, and the second which included all the European Troops, at 1 A. M., 20th October, under the Brigadier-General.

19 Oct. 1863.

20th Oct.

The Pass was seized by Lieut.-Colonel Wilde, without difficulty, but owing to the rugged nature of the ground, the so called road being merely a path hardly practicable for loaded cattle, the troops were not concentrated at the Crest of the Pass until nearly 8 o'clock in the evening, and the baggage (of which much was lost or destroyed) was not all up for four days. The heavy Guns were shifted on to Elephants at the bottom of the Pass and got up without much difficulty—A limited supply of beef was served out to the men about midnight.

On the 21st more ground was taken to the front and the regiment moved down in the direction of Umbeylah, about a quarter of a mile and encamped on a small piece of level ground not far from a small stream of water.

21st October.

On the 22nd a reconnaissance was made in the Chumla Valley under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor R. E. with a small body of native Cavalry supported by the 20th Native Infantry. This party

22nd October.

penetrated some distance into the valley without being molested, but on its return near sunset was attacked near the village of Umbeylah and sustained some loss. Their assailants who were chiefly of the Boneyer tribe followed up the 20th Native Infantry in great numbers, and commenced a general attack on the force which was immediately turned out and placed in position with some difficulty owing to the darkness. The attack was however repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy and slight loss on our part the 71st sustaining none.

This attack by the Boneyer was not anticipated.

There was no intention of entering their (the Boneyer) valley, the pass of which is close to the village of Umbeylah, and this had been explained to them, but they were doubtless unwilling to allow us to enter even the Chumla Valley the inhabitants of which are closely connected with them, and the opportunity of attacking us at a disadvantage, as they thought, was not to be resisted by these Warlike Mountaineers.

The unexpected hostility of this numerous and war like tribe, superadded to the difficulty regarding the baggage, and the delay necessary to bring up additional supplies, entirely changed the aspect of affairs.

It became apparent that the force must remain on its present ground for some days, at least, and orders were issued to throw up breast works along the front and flanks; the front line which was across the valley or Pass was chiefly occupied by the European Troops. The flanks which were on the hills on each side entirely by Native Troops until the 26th.

25th October.

On the 25th 100 men under Captain Aldridge and 15 marksmen were employed in meeting a slight attack made on our Right Flank no casualty occurring in the 71st.

26th October.

On the 26th the marksmen (1 sergeant and 15

men) were with an equal number of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers ordered up to the Left Flank which was threatened. Shortly after Major Parker with 150 men of the 71st proceeded as a further re-inforcement; both these parties obtained great praise for steadiness and gallantry in this the most serious attack that had yet occurred. The Marksmen occupied the post called the eagle's nest which was several times attacked by the enemy in great numbers and with great determination; many were shot down when close to the breast work.

Major Brownlow 20th Native Infantry, commanding the post, made a most favourable report of the conduct of the small party and especially named Pte. William Clapperton and George Stewart as having exhibited great gallantry and coolness.

These mens' names afterwards appeared in General Orders, and they were recommended for the "Medal" for service in the Field.

The conduct of the party under Major Parker, was also enlogized by Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, who commanded the Picquets on the left flank, and Major Parker's name was afterwards specially brought to the Commander-in-Chief's notice; on this day the casualties were.

Killed Pte. Thomas Graham,	Marksmen,
Wounded Sergt. James McLaughlan,	do.

SEVERELY

Wounded Pte. Thomas Smith, severely	} Marks men.
„ „ Henry Gilmour, slightly	
„ „ Peter Grant, slightly	
„ Pte. Duncan McCowan, severely	{ Major Parker's orderly.

Major Parker's party remained on the heights during the 26th and 27th and were relieved on the 28th by equal numbers of the 101st regiment—subsequently the numbers were reduced to 100 men one half of whom occupied the Eagle's nest and the remainder the lower picquet—the duty was taken

alternately with the 101st the party being relieved every second day.

30th October.
1863.

On the 30th the regiment assisted in repulsing a very spirited but not well sustained attack made by the enemy about daylight on the front line of picquets (in the valley) the following casualties occurred.

Wounded Pte. Stephen Redding, severely.

Wounded Pte. Joseph Smith, slightly.

Wounded Corporal James McLaughlan, slightly.

1st November.
1863.

2 Subalterns
2 Sergeants.
47 Rank and File.

Up to this time several wounded and sick had been sent to Roostum where they could be better treated; on this day (1st November), a detachment of recovered men joined the regiment from Roostum.

6th November.

On several days the regiment furnished a strong working party to make a new road leading from the Right Flank to the village of Umbeylah. On the 6th November, an armed party under Ensign C. B. Murray, was ordered out to cover the working party and occupied a position with Native troops, considerably in advance, of the working party and about a mile from the nearest post (Major Keye's).

It soon became evident that the enemy intended to molest the party and about 11 A. M., a re-inforcement of 50 men under Captain Mounsey proceeded to the threatened point; Captain Mounsey was placed by the Commanding Officer (Major Harding) at a point considerably higher than that occupied by Ensign Murray and nearer to Camp and materially assisted in protecting Ensign Murray's Left Flank which was soon threatened. Soon after one o'clock, the working party was withdrawn—corresponding orders were however omitted to be sent to Ensign Murray's party which consequently held its ground along with a party of the 20th Native Infantry and Captain Mounsey having been ordered to take up a fresh position still higher up the hill, the party under Ensign Murray being no longer assisted by the flank fire of the other could only hold its ground and was nearly surrounded. About 2 P. M., Ensign Murray was killed

and other casualties having occurred, Major Harding, who had joined soon after, decided on holding the ground till dark, when he hoped to be able to carry off the wounded which could not be done under the enemy's fire. Major Harding (2nd Sikh Infantry) and Captain Rodgers 20th Native Infantry finally retired about sunset, but without the wounded. Major Harding himself was killed in the retreat. Captain Mounsey, having proceeded to the point to which he was directed assisted by parties of the Guide Corps and 1st Punjab Infantry, twice charged and drove the enemy off, and without casualty to his own party, protected some wounded officers and men until they could be removed. For this service he was specially mentioned to the Commander-in-Chief, as also Lieutenant Davidson of the Indian Army attached to and doing duty with the 71st for gallantry in assisting a wounded officer.

THE CASUALTIES WERE—

Killed Ensign C. B. Murray.

Killed Private Samuel Charlton.

Killed Private James Carnegie.

Killed Sergt. J. B. Adams, on the retreat after dark.

Wounded Private Alexr Cooney, mortally,

Wounded Private John Gibson, severely.

Wounded Private Hugh McKeehmie, severely.

Wounded Private William McGovern, slightly.

Wounded Corporal John Aitchison, slightly.

Several attacks were made and repulsed on the right flank between the 7th and 18th but the regiment took no part in them.

On the 18th November at daylight a change of position was effected and the whole force was concentrated on the heights which, up to that time, had been on the right flank. The movement was completed by 8 a. m. without molestation from, and apparently without the knowledge of the enemy, who soon after appeared in great force in the valley and occupied the abandoned position. An attack on Captain Griffan's battery, which was supported by two companies of the 71st, was at first threatened but the enemy soon

18th November,
1863.

turned his attention to the post occupied by the 14th Native Infantry commanded by Major Ross and which had now become our advance post on the left; repeated attacks were made on this post and reinforcements being called for, Captain Smith's company, two officers and 34 bayonets, was pushed forward about 2 p. m. The enemy was in great force and between 5 and 6 p. m. the picquet was obliged to retire to a second line of breastwork. During its occupation of the advance line and in the retreat, Captain Smith's company suffered severely; Captain Smith himself had his leg broken by a matchlock ball and was cut down. Lieutenant Gore Jones of the 79th who was attached to the company was shot in the head besides several other casualties below. The picquet reformed in the second line and was formed by two companies of the 71st under Major Parker who resumed command—they were furiously attacked, but after a severe hand to hand struggle repulsed the enemy at all points and retained possession of the ground until after night fall, when the whole was withdrawn by the Brigadier-General as the occupation of this point was not considered necessary or advisable.

Major Parker has been specially mentioned to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for this services.

CASUALTIES ON 18TH NOVEMBER —

Killed Captain C. F. Smith.

Killed Lieut. Gore Jones (79th Cameron Higlrs)

Killed Private James Richmond, Private William Robertson, Private Alexander Kerr.

Killed Private William Finlay.

WOUNDED —

Sergeant John Hunter, severely.

Private Peter McCartney, slightly.

Private George Rogers, V. C. do.

Private James McKinnon, do.

Private James Grassick, do.

On the morning of the 19th Captain Aldridge was shot when returning from visiting the advance sentries of the Lalloo picquet—Four companies of the regiment relieved an equal number of 101st on the upper picquets, on which the enemy continued firing all day.

19th November
1863.

CASUALTIES ON 19TH NOVEMBER—

Killed Captain Aldridge, Lalloo Picquet.	
Wounded Pte. J. McInnes, Mortally,	} Upper Camp.
Wounded Pte. Wm. Gathrie, slightly.	

Two companies of the 71st under Captain Howard relieved a party of similar strength under Captain Mounsey, Waler Picquet—This post had been established on the previous day and the “Lalloo” picquet withdrawn, being too advanced.

20th November
1863.

The 101st took the picquets of the upper Camp and also held the advance post known as the Craig picquet. About 3 p. m., the enemy made a sudden and furious attack in great force on the Craig Picquet and succeeded in obtaining possession of it. The 71st was at once ordered to re-take it.—this post was situated on the apex of a very steep and rocky hill of which the enemy had disputed our possession on several occasions. Supported by a concentrated Artillery fire and by two Native Corps (5th Ghoorkas and 5th Punjab Infantry) the regiment led by Colonel Hope, C. B. soon regained possession and the combined force drove the enemy back over the nearest hill, about half a mile. A heavy flanking fire was maintained on the enemy by the water picquet which also suffered some loss. The loss of the regiment was however severe. The post was held that night by 270 of the 71st under Major Parker who also assumed command of the regiment.

Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain was wounded in the attack and eventually had to resign command of the force to Major General Garvock. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Rose was pleased to signify his entire approval of the gallantry of the regiment and of all the troops employed on this occasion.

CASUALTIES ON THE 20TH NOVEMBER
KILLED.

Pte.	James Murphey	Retaking	Craig	Picquet.
Pte.	Barclay Devlin		do.	do.
Pte.	Frances Walkingshaw		do.	do.
Pte.	Mathew Collins		do.	do.
Pte.	Alexander Clerk		Water	Picquets.
Pte.	James Walker		do.	do.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Wm. Hope C. B. Severely, Retaking				
			Craig	Picquet.
Sergt.	Major John Blackwood,	Dangerously		
Sergt.	James Morris, Severely		do.	do.
Corpl.	David Barr, Severely			
	James Dawson, Severely			
	George Miller, Dangerously			
Pte.	John Hunter, Severely			
	David Howie, Severely			
	Peter McAlister, dangerously			
	John McMillan, Severely			
	Duncan Cameron, Severely			
	William Bankier, Severely			
	James Cathcart, do.			
	William M. Donald, do.			
	Thomas Robertson, Slightly			
	John McPhail, do.			
	James Campbell, do.			
	Enos McCann, do.			
	James Duff, Severely			
	William Brian, Mortally			
	Malcolm Walsh, Slightly			
	James Ramsay, Severely			
	James Scanlan, Slightly			
	Robert Burnett, do.			
	Alexander Campbell, Slightly			
	James Pollock, Severely			

RETAKING OF CRAIG PICQUETS.

TOTAL KILLED 6 PRIVATES.

Wounded 1, Field Officer, 12 Sergeants 3 Corps
20 Privates.

GRAND TOTAL 32 CASUALTIES.

After his repulse on the 20th November with very heavy loss the enemy refrained from attacking any of our posts until the 15th December during which intervals Major General Garvock took command, the 7th Fusilier's and 93rd Highlanders arrived, and the duty became then less severe. Previous to the arrival of these regiments no soldier in camp could be said to be off duty day or night, an exchange of posts from the upper camp to the lower being the only relief, the upper camp being much the most expansive.

21st November

Private Allen McFadyan was mortally wounded at the water picquet on the 27th November.

On the 15th December, the regiment being on picquet duty did not accompany the portion of the force, which under the Major General with Brigadiers Turner and Weld Commanding Brigades advanced and drove the enemy from all its posts in our front, and from the village of Lalloo, but assisted in repulsing a very determined counter attack made by a strong force on the Craig Picquet and upper camp generally.

15th December
1863.

On the 16th the Major General advanced and again defeated the enemy, at the village of Umbeylah which, as also Lalloo, was burnt. On the following morning the enemy sent in to the Major General's Camp and tendered submission which was accepted. A small force was detached, with a strong party of Boneyers co-operating, to destroy Mulka; this was done without actual opposition but this force was very critically situated for a short time

16 December
1863.

The regiment returned to Nowa-Killa and reached Nowshera on the 30th, whence it marched on 4th January, reaching Peshawur on the 5th.

24 December.
1863.

On the 21st January the regiment was inspected by His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose G. C. B. Commander-in-Chief, when his Excellency was pleased to express himself in the most complimentary manner with reference to the conduct of the regiment in the

21st January.
1864.

late campaign. His Excellency called the three men whose names had appeared in General Orders, Pte. Malcolm, William Clapperton, and George Stewart to the front and addressed some words of approval and encouragement to them.

On the 28th April the regiment was inspected by Major General Garvock who also spoke in high terms of the conduct and discipline of the regiment.

On the 23rd October, pursuant to orders from England, the regiment marched for Calcutta for embarkation. It arrived at Rawal Pindi on the 30th October, and on the 1st November the half yearly inspection was made by Sir John Garvock K. C. B.

The regiment having been called on to furnish volunteers to regiments serving in the Bengal Presidency, 200 men here volunteered, and were transferred to various regiments.

On the 9th November the regiment resumed its march by Lahore, Umritsar and Loadiana to Umbala, where it arrived on the 13th December, and on the following day was present at a General Parade of the troops in the station, where medals for gallant service in the field were presented to Sergeant Major John Blackwood and Private William McDonald, William Clapperton, William Malcolm and George Stewart for distinguished conduct in the field by Major General Lord George Paget, Commanding the Sirhind Division. The Sergeant Major was also granted a pension of £15 in addition to the Medal.

On the 15th December the march was resumed and the regiment arrived at Delhi on the 26th December and encamped near the old cantonment and adjacent to the position occupied by the British Force that besieged and captured Delhi in 1858.

1865.

On the 4th January a wing proceeded by Rail to Allahabad, and was followed by the other wing on the next day.

At Allahabad two companies occupied the fort and the remainder of the regiment was encamped on the maidan outside the fort.

On the 21st and 23rd January the regiment again proceeded by Rail to Chinsurah, 25 miles from Calcutta, where it remained until it embarked, the right wing and head quarters under the command of Colonel Hope on the 4th February in the steam ship "Mauritius", and the left wing commanded by Major Gore in the "Albert Victor" on the 14th February.

The right wing arrived and disembarked at Plymouth on the 29th May, having touched at Madras, the cape and Fayal. It remained at Plymouth until the 7th June when it was sent to Leith in H. M. S. "Urgent" and arrived in Edinburgh on the 12 June where it occupied the castle.

The left wing arrived at Gravesend on the 19th June, where it landed and was afterwards taken round to Leith by the "Urgent" and joined the head quarters in Edinburgh Castle on the 25 June.

The following general and division orders were published previous to the regiment quitting India.

"Extract of division order by Major General Sir John Garvock K. C. B Commanding Peshawur Division.

"Rawal Pindi,

"1st November 1864.

"The 71st Highland Light Infantry being about
 "to leave the Peshawur Division en-route to England,
 "the Major General Commanding desires to offer
 "them his best wishes on the occasion. He has known
 "the regiment for a number of years. He was very
 "intimately associated with it in the Mediterranean,
 "and his interest in it is now naturally increased in no
 "small degree by its having served under him in the
 "field, and done its part, and done it well, in obtaining
 "for him those honours which Her Majesty has been
 "pleased to confer.

"The Major General had not assumed command
"of the Eusofzai field force when the 71st recaptured
"the "Craig Picquet", but he well knows that it was a
"most gallant exploit.

"Sir John Garvock K. C. B. begs Colonel Hope
"C. B. and the officers, Non-Commissioned Officers
"and Soldiers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry to
"believe that, although they will be soon no longer
"under his command he will continue to take the liveli-
"est interest in their career; and he now wishes them
"a speedy and prosperous voyage.

"True Extract,

(Sd). "I. WRIGHT LT. COLONEL,

"Asst. Adjt. General,"

"General Orders

"By

"His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief

"Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th January 1865.

"The services of the 71st Highland Light Infantry
"in India entitle them, on their departure for England,
"to honourable mention in general orders.

"A wing of the regiment on their arrival in India
"in 1858 joined the Central India field force, and His
"Excellency therefore is enabled to bear testimony to
"the good services which they performed, and the
"excellent spirit which they displayed during that
"Campaign.

"The regiment more recently distinguished itself
"under their Commanding Officer, Colonel Hope,
"C. B., in the late operations on the frontier.

"Sir Hugh Rose cannot, in justice to military
"merit, speak of the 71st in a general order without
"reverting to an earlier period, when in two great
"campaigns in Europe they won a reputation which
"has earned them an honoured page in History.

"Sir Hugh Rose's best wishes attend this distin-

"guished regiment on their leaving his command for
"home.

"By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-
"Chief.

(Sd). 'E. HAYTHORNE COLONEL,
"Adjutant General."

The Dépôt Companies, commanded by Brevet
Major Lambton, joined the regiment in Edinburgh,
and the establishment of the regiment was fixed at 12
Companies with 54 sergeants 31 buglers and pipers
and 700 rank and file.

The half yearly inspection was made by Major
General Walker C. B. Commanding in North Britain,
on the 29th June, after which, in consideration of its
long service abroad, furlough were granted to a large
number of men.

The autumn inspection was made by Major Gene-
ral Walker on the 4th October 1865.

HORSE GUARDS,
13th February 1866.

Sir,

Referring to your confidential report on the 71st
regiment, dated the 4th of October last, in which you
represent that a sword is worn by the officers which is
not regulation.

Clothing &c., G. S.
1866 H. 33 E.

I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-
in-Chief to acquaint you that His Roy' Highness
having seen the sword in question, has no objection
to the continuance of its use, the 71st being a Light
Infantry Regiment.

For Levees &c., the basket hilt should be worn,
which it is understood can be made removable and
the cross-bar substituted at pleasure.

(Sd). Major Genl. WALKER C. B. I have &c.,
Commanding in North Britain. "T. TROWBRIDGE,"
D. A. G.

In, October 1865, and during the stay of the regiment in Edinburgh Castle, it sustained the loss by death of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Parker, on which occasion the following regimental order was published by Colonel Hope

28th October

1865.

"The Commanding Officer regrets to have to announce to the regiment the demise of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Parker which occurred this morning at 8 A. M. Colonel Hope feels certain that this announcement will be received with the deepest regret for the loss sustained, as well by the regiment as by Her Majesty's Service generally. Lieut. Colonel Parker has departed after a service of twenty three years in the regiment, many of which he passed in distant countries and in active service against the enemies of his country. On more than one occasion, and as recently as 1863, his services in the field met with such approbation from General Officers under whom he served, as to induce them to name him in Public Despatches.

"Colonel Hope can only express his opinion that no officer more faithfully and ably sustained the honor and reputation of the regiment than did Lieut. Colonel Parker and that none better merited the honors done him."

1866.

The regiment remained in Edinburgh Castle till February 1866 when it embarked at Granton for Aldershot, arriving there on the 19th February, where it was quartered in the North Camp till December 1866. The Spring inspection was made on 2nd May 1866, and the Autumn inspection on the 4th October 1866, by Brigadier General Sir Alfred Horsford K. C. B., who was pleased to comment highly on the appearance and discipline of the regiment.

In December 1866 the regiment proceeded by train to Portsmouth and embarked on Board H. M. S. "Tamar" for Ireland where it arrived on 14th December 1866; when the head quarters and 5 Companies proceeded to Fermoy; 3 Companies to Fort Elizabeth Cork; and 2 Companies to Balleneolley.

The Spring inspection of the regiment was made on the 16th May 1867 and the Autumn inspection on 9th October 1867 by Major General Bates who spoke highly of its appearance and discipline.

On the 27 November 1867, Colonel Hope retired from the command of the regiment, which he had held for many years and in which capacity he had gained alike the esteem and love both of officers and men; his retirement, which was forced upon him by his continued ill health, was felt to be an occasion upon which, each individual member of the regiment lost a valued friend as well as a brave Commander; on leaving he issued the following order.

“Colonel Hope has this day (18th November 1867) “relinquished the command of the regiment, which he “has held for eight years, and handed it over to Major “Macdonell, who also will be his successor.

“Having served so many years, in fact from his “boyhood in the regiment, and having commanded for “the last eight years, he need hardly say that he “quits the 71st with the greatest regret and sorrow.

“It has been his anxious wish at all times to main- “tain the reputation of the regiment “intact” as it was “received by him and this wish has, he believes, been “gratified.

“Since the regiment was embodied, now 90 years “ago, in all parts of the world, in India, the Cape “of Good Hope, in South America, in Spain, the 71st “has been equally renowned for conduct and discipline; “in the field before the enemy, during a long peace, “and in quarters at home and abroad, it has re- “ceived the approbation of superior military authori- “ties.

“Since the breaking out of the war with Russia it “has seen service in the Crimea, and the Indian mu- “tiny brought it once more to India where its early “laurels were gained.

"In the Central Indian Campaign of 1858 the
 "regiment served under Sir Hugh Rose and received
 "commendations from that distinguished officer, now
 "Lord Strathnairn, as it did with other Commanders
 "with whom that desultory campaign brought it in
 "contact.

"1863 again saw the regiment in the Eusofzai
 "Hills opposed to the warlike tribes of Central Asia,
 "and Colonel Hope can never forget the devotion of
 "all, Officers and Soldiers, in that short but arduous
 "campaign, nor the handsome terms in which Lord
 "Strathnairn, then the Commander-in-Chief in India,
 "acknowledged their services on the termination of it.

"Colonel Hope is well aware that this short recital
 "of the Regimental History is well known to all the
 "older Officers and Soldiers many of whom took part
 "in the exploits of the 71st during the last 12 years,
 "but he mentions them now that they may be known
 "and remembered by the younger members; and with
 "the confident hope that it will never be forgotten
 "that the 71st has a reputation and a name in the
 "British Army which must be maintained at all
 "hazards.

"Colonel Hope now bids farewell to all his Com-
 "rade Officers and Soldiers, with every good wish for
 "their prosperity and happiness."

1867.

The command of the regiment now devolved upon
 Major John Ignatius Macdonell who obtained his
 promotion to Lieutenant Colonel by Colonel Hope's
 retirement. He took over command with the good
 wishes and confidence of every one, he having served
 in the regiment from the date of his first commission
viz:—26th April 1864 and been with it during the
 Crimean, Central Indian and Eusofzai Campaigns.

The detachment of the regiment at Tralee was
 inspected by Lord Strathnairn commander of the
 forces in Ireland on the 28th October 1867 who re-
 marked favorably on the cleanly appearance of the
 men and Barracks.

The regiment left the south western district of Ireland on the 30th April 1868 and proceeded to Dublin where it was quartered in Richmond Barracks; one company being detached to the Curragh for musketry instruction.

1868.

During the stay of the regiment in the south western district it had furnished detachment to the following places Rathkeale, Tralee, Mitepellstown, Dungawon, Killarney, Millstred, Limerick and Mallow; and parts of the regiment were on several occasions called out in aid of the civil authorities during the Fenian disturbances; and it was held to be greatly to the credit of the regiment that during this trying time, with the inhabitants of the south of Ireland in open revolt against Her Majesty's authority, there were no complaints of quarrels or other disturbances between any Civilians and Soldiers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

The establishment of the regiment was increased to the following from the 1st April 1868, preparatory to proceeding on foreign service:—

12 Companies	1 Paymaster
1 Colonel	1 Adjutant
1 Lieutenant-Colonel	1 Quarter Master
2 Majors	1 Surgeon
12 Captains	1 Assistant Surgeon
14 Lieutenants	57 Sergeants
10 Ensigns	51 Buglers and Pipers
800 Rank and File.	

The regiment left Dublin and proceeded to the Curragh Camp on the 22nd July 1868, and was there quartered and remained during the summer, employed exclusively in practising Field Manœuvring and in taking part in movements on a large scale with the rest of the Division. General Lord Strathnairn Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland inspected the regiment before it left his command and did it the honor to express his regret at losing it from his command, and further complimented it on its steadiness and good behaviour.

1868.

Two Depôt Companies having been formed, they proceeded on the 9th October to Aberdeen to join the 15th Depôt Battalion.

On the 17th October the regiment left the Carragh Camp and proceeding to Dublin by Train, embarked there on board H. M. S. "Simoom," Captain Lethbridge, which sailed the same afternoon and after a fair passage of 5 days arrived in Gibraltar Harbour on the 22nd October. Having disembarked on the 23rd October, the regiment marched out to north front camping ground and was there placed under canvas until the 29th October, when it marched into quarters, and was distributed between Europe and Buena Vista.

The Autumn inspection was made by Major General Crutchley on the 30th October 1868.

1869. The Spring inspection was made by Major General Crutchley on the 29th April when he expressed himself highly satisfied with the regiment both as to its smartness and efficiency in the field and its regularity and cleanliness in quarters.

On the 1st April the strength of the regiment was reduced by 2 Ensigns and 100 Privates.

On the 27th October 1869, the Autumn inspection of the regiment was made by Major General I. I. Bissett C. B.

1870. On the 12th January 1870 a draft consisting of 1 officer and 33 men joined head quarters from the depôt companies.

On the 16th March the regiment moved from Europe and Buena Vista Barracks to Town Range and Wellington Front Barrack furnishing a detachment to Catatan Bay.

On the 31st March the regiment sustained the loss, by death, of its Colonel, General the Honourable C. Grey, on which occasion the following order was published by the Commanding Officer.

"It is with the deepest regret that the Commanding Officer has to announce to the regiment the death of General the Honourable Charles Grey Colonel of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

"This officer had peculiar claims to the sympathy of the regiment, from the deep interest he has always taken in its welfare. And his warm attachment to a corps in which he had served for upwards of ten years. On all occasions he had exerted his powerful interests to promote every measure required for the honor and credit of the officers non-commissioned officers and men, and never did he cease to watch with the kindest feeling, the varied and honourable career in distant lands of his old regiment which he had been so proud of commanding in his early life.

"The officers will wear regimental mourning for a period of one month."

The vacancy in the Colonelcy was filled up by the appointment thereto of Lieutenant General R. Law K. H. which was notified to the regiment by the Commanding Officer as under.

"The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in informing the regiment that Lieutenant General Robert Law K. H. has been appointed Colonel of the regiment, in place of the late Lieutenant General Honble. C. Grey.

"The following description of General Law's services in the 71st regiment will sufficiently inform the regiment how much he is entitled to their respect."

Lieutenant General Law served with the 71st Light Infantry on Sir John Moore's retreat, at the action of Lago and battle of Corunna, Expedition to Walcheren, Siege and surrender of Ter Ver, and Flushing. Subsequently in Portugal, Spain, and south of France from 1810 to 1814. Action of Sobral on entering the lines of Torres Vedras, pursuit of Massena through Portugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor 3rd and 5th May 1811. (wounded in two places) covering the two last sieges of Badajos, surprise and defeat of Girard's Corps at Arroya-de Molina, storm and destruction of the enemy's "Tete-de-pont" and

other works at Almaraz, defence of the Alma-de-Tormes, battles in the Pyrenees in July 1813, where on the 30th the Command of an important post devolved on him. Attack on Sauraren, capture of Ellisondas, of the convoy of supplies destined for the relief of Pampeluna, battles of the Nivelle and Nive, action at Cambo, affair at Hellette, St. Palais, Arrwarette, and Garris, and action at Aire, employed in Command of an armed boat in night duties, affairs with picquets at Urb on the river Adour, battle of St. Pierre near Bayonne 13th December 1813, battle of Orthes, and action at Tarbes, (wounded).

In the foregoing services he was long Adjutant of his Regiment, and latterly acted as such to the light battalion of his Brigade. Served also the Campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded by a Cannon shot which also killed his horse, served 3 years in the Army of occupation in France. He has received the War Medal with six clasps, and is a K. H.

On the 1st of April the strength of the Regiment was reduced to 10 Companies (including two Depot Companies) consisting of 34 Officers 49 Sergeants 26 Buglers and Pipers, and 600 Rank and File.

The Spring Inspection of the Regiment was made by Major General Bissett C. B. on the 12th May 1870.

1869. On the 5th November 1869 the Depot moved from Aberdeen to Fort George, and on the 1st April 1870, an order having been issued for the abolition of Depot Battalions, they proceeded to join the Head Quarters of the 72nd Highlanders to which Regiment they were attached and joined at Bitterant on the 7th April 1870.

1870. On the 15th August 1870, the establishment of the rank and file of the regiment was increased to 650, the other ranks remaining unaltered.

1870. The Autumn Inspection of the regiment was made by Major General John I. Bisset G. B. on the 22nd October 1870.

The Spring inspection of the regiment was made on the 22nd March 1871, by Major General John I. Bisset C. B. from whom it received all manner of praise—not only for that days proceedings, but also for its general appearance at the field days of the past season.

1871.
Inspection.

The regiment moved from Town Range and Wellington front barracks, on the 13th April 1871 withdrawing the detachment stationed at Catatan Bay to south barracks, Gibraltar.

Movement of the
Regiment.

The Autumn half yearly inspection was made by Major General John I. Bisset C. B. commanding infantry brigade on the 14th October 1871.

Inspection.

A draft of 20 privates joined the service companies from those of the depot on the 17th February.

Draft.

On the 2nd March the 72nd Highlanders embarked for India and were replaced,—at Fort George—by the 91st Highlanders, to which the depot of the regiment was attached.

Depôt attached to
91st Highlanders.

On the 1st June the establishment of the rank and file of the regiment was reduced to 600.

Establishment.

On the 1st May the establishment of sergeants of the regiment was reduced to 46; that of the rank and file increased to 750.

1872.
Establishment.

Drafts as under were received from the depot during the year:—

Drafts.

2 Sergeants, 46 Privates, 4 women and 5 children on 29th April, and 20 Privates on 10th October.

The annual inspection of the regiment was made on the 16th December by Major General John I. Bisset C. B.

Inspection.

By general order 18 dated 17th March 1873, the regiment *was* associated with the 78th Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs) for the purposes of enlistment and service, and formed, with Militia and volunteer battalions as under, the 55th brigade, the brigade depot being established at Fort George, with the following counties forming the sub-district for recruiting purposes.

1873.
Association with the
78th Highlanders.

No.	Brigade Depôt.	Counties.	1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	Militia Battalions.		Volunteers.
56	Fort George.	Orkney and Shetland. Sutherland Caithness, Ross and Cromarty. Inverness Nairn & Elgin.	71st H.L.I.	78th— Highdrs.	Inverness, Banff, Moray and Nairn. (76) (Highd Light Inf.) Inverness.		1st Adm. Batl. Elgin. Rif. Vols. —— 1st Adm. Batl. Inverness-shire Rif. Vols. —— 1st Adm. Batl. Ross-shire Rif. Vols. —— 1st Adm. Batl. Sutherland Rif. Vols.

On the 24th April 1873, the service companies of the regiment embarked on board H. M. S, "Tamar" for passage to Malta *viz.*—

Embarkation of the regiment to Malta.

F. O.	Capta.	Sub.	Staff.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergt.	Corpla.	Drs.	Ptes.	Officers' Wives.	Officers' Children.	Soldiers' Wives.	Soldiers' Children.	Officers' Servants.	Grand Total.
2	4	9	4	10	29	38	22	545	6	15	63	129	5	881

on which occasion the following memorandum was issued by Major General John J. Bisset, C. B. Commanding Infantry Brigade:—

INFANTRY BRIGADE OFFICE,

Reg: B. No. 901.

Gibraltar, 22nd April, 1873.

Memorandum.

In bidding farewell to Colonel Macdonell and the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the Major General desires to assure them of his sincere regret at losing from his brigade a battalion in such a high state of efficiency, and that he will ever remember with pride, his association with so splendid a national regiment. He is confident that in no corps in the service can there exist a closer bond of union among all its members than is generated by the high esprit de corps for which the 71st Highland Light Infantry is so remarkable, and in the fostering of which most valuable attribute, the Commanding Officer is so entirely supported by his officers.

Memorandum from Major General Bisset C. B. on the Departure of the regiment to Malta.

It may appear invidious to mention one regiment in contradistinction to another, yet the 71st H. L. I. has been noted in this garrison for its steadiness on parade and for its soldierlike qualities on guard, and on all duties.

The Major General is convinced, that wherever this fine regiment may be stationed, it will be found in as high a state of efficiency for service, as it is on

leaving this garrison, and in wishing the officers and soldiers health and prosperity at their new station, he can only hope that he may some day, have the honor of serving with them again.

By order of Major General Bisset C. B.

(Sd) George J. GILBARD, Capt.

Major of Brigade.

The officer Commanding }
71st H. L. Infantry. }

Dis-embarkation at
Malta.

On the 29th April 1873, the regiment arrived at Malta, and disembarking the following day occupied the Floriana Barracks.

Draft.

A draft consisting of 1 Sergeant 1 Corporal and 37 Privates arrived from the depot on the 13th October 1873.

Inspection.

The annual inspection of the regiment was made on the 8th November 1873, by Lieutenant General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart, C. B.

1874.
Change of qrs.

The regiment moved from Floriana Barracks, to Fort Verdala Barracks, on the 1st April 1874.

Death of General
Law Colonel of Re-
giment.

The death of the Colonel of the regiment, Lieutenant General Robert Law K. H. was announced to the regiment, in regimental orders of the 1st June 1874, as follows:

"The Commanding Officer has much regret in
"announcing to the regiment the death of Lieutenant
"General Law, the Colonel of the regiment, which
"took place on the 16th of May 1874, in his 86th year.

"General Law served in the 71st from 1809 to 1821
"and was present at the Battle of Corunna: expedition
"to Walcheren, and served throughout the whole of
"the Peninsular War, as Adjutant: was wounded in
"two places at Fuentes D' Onor, and also at Tarbes.
"He was also present as Adjutant of the regiment, at

"the battle of Waterloo, where he was severely
"wounded by a cannon ball, which killed his horse.

"In 1821 he was promoted to a company. in the
"Royal Newfoundland Companies, and rejoined the
"regiment as Colonel in 1871, vice the late General
"The Hon C. Grey.

Lieutenant General the honourable George Cadogan, C. B. was appointed Colonel of the regiment, from the 17th May 1874, *vice* General Law, K. H. deceased.

Lieut General
Cadogan appointed
Colonel of regiment.

The following is a sketch of General Cadogan's service:

"He entered the service as ensign & Lieutenant, of
"the Grenadier Guards, on the 22nd February 1833 and
"served with them during the insurrection in Canada
"in 1838; also the eastern campaign of 1854. including
"the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and
"siege of Sevastopol (Medal with four clasps, C. B.
"Commander 2nd class of St. Maurice & St. Lazarus,
"3rd class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). He
"was employed as the Queen's Commissioner to the
"Sardinian Army in the Crimea from 2nd April 1855,
"until its withdrawal in May 1856. He also served
"as British Military Attaché at Sardinian head
"quarters during the War of Italian Independence in
"1859, and again at Italian head quarters in 1866."

The regiment moved from Fort Verdala Barracks to Lower St. Elmo Barracks, on the 20th October 1874.

Change of qrs. of
regiment.

The annual inspection of the regiment was made on the 24th October 1874, by Major General C. Elmhirst C. B.

Inspection.

A draft consisting of one corporal and 93 privates joined the service companies, from those of the depot and 55th Brigade, on the 19th November 1874.

Draft.

On the 2nd June 1875 the commanding officer announced to the regiment, in regimental orders the

1875.
Death of Captain
Brownlow.

death of Captain Edward Francis Brownlow, as follows:

"The Commanding officer regrets to have to in—
"from the regiment of the death of Captain E. T.
"Brownlow, which occurred at Fort George, N. B.,
"on the 1st June 1875, after a service of $16\frac{3}{12}$ years.
"Captain Brownlow served throughout the whole of
"the campaign of 1863, against the Afghan Tribes in
"the Umbeyla Pass, and rendered good service."

"As a mark of respect for his memory the officers
"will wear crape on the left arm for a period of six
weeks."

Draft.

A draft consisting of one sergeant and 52 privates joined the service companies, from those of the depôt and 55th brigade, on the 13th October 1875.

**Change of Quarters
of Regiment.**

On the 20th October 1875, the regiment moved from Lower St. Elmo Barracks, to Fort Ricasole Barracks, sending 2 companies to Pembroke Camp two to Fort Salvatore, and one to Zabbar Gate Barracks.

Inspection.

1876.

The Annual Inspection of the regiment was made on the 17th March 1876, by Major General James T. Airey, C. B. at which occasion he desired Colonel I. I. Macdonell, the Commanding officer, to convey to the 71st Highland Light Infantry, "how much pleased and gratified he felt with the appearance, of the regiment, at his Annual Inspection; their smartness at drill, their neatness in appearance, and the thorough cleanliness and order in the barrack rooms. It is only keeping up their old reputation!"

**Change of Quarters
of Regiment**

The head quarters of the regiment moved from Fort Ricasole on the 16th May 1876, (withdrawing the detachments stationed at Fort Salvatore and Zabbar Gate Barracks) to Pembroke Camp Barracks, where two companies of the regiment were then quartered.

On the 4th December 1876, the regiment moved

from Pembroke Camp to Lower St Elmo Barracks.

A draft, consisting of 1 officer and 75 rank and file, joined the service companies of the regiment, from the dépôt and 55th brigade dépôt, on the 9th November 1876.

Draft.

The Annual Inspection of the regiment was made on the 20th March 1877, by Major General James T. Airey, C. B.

Inspection.

1877.

On the 6th August 1877, a draft consisting of two buglers and two hundred and forty three rank and file landed in Malta in Her Majesty's Troop Ship "Crocodile," disembarking same day and joining the service companies of the regiment. This draft was composed of men from the dépôt 71st Highland Light Infantry, 55th brigade dépôt, and 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs).

Draft.

1877.

The following is an extract from the London Gazette, dated 2nd October 1877:—

Lient.-General Cadogan, Colonel of Regiment, promoted General.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Lieutenant Generals to be Generals:—

The Honourable Sir George Cadogan, K. C. B. Colonel 71st Foot.

On the 8th December 1877, the following extract from horse guards, War Office Letter, dated 22nd November 1877, was received and published in the regimental orders of the regiment, with reference to the Annual Inspection made on the 20th March 1877, by Major General James Talbot Airey, C. B.

Report (confidential) Annual Inspection of Regiment.

* * * * *

71st Regiment

"Major General Airey's report on the 71st regiment is, also, highly creditable and most favourable to Colonel Macdonell and to the regiment generally".

1878.
Change of Quarters
of Regiment.

On the 18th February 1878, the regiment moved from Lower St Elmo to Fort Ricasole Barracks, sending detachments to Fort Salvatore, Zabbar Gate and Vittoriosso Barracks.

Annual Inspection
of Regiment.

The Annual Inspection of the regiment was made on the 15th March 1878, by Lieutenant General Sir James T. Airey, K. C. B.

Establishment of
Regiment raised.

On account of the troubled state of Eastern Europe, and the probability of our country taking active measures against Russia, for her vacillating policy and her aims to acquire Constant nople, the establishment of the service companies of the regiment was raised to the following, from 1st April 1878 *viz*:—

Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr.-Master.	Sergeant-Major.	Qr.-Master Sergeant.	Band-Master.	Drum and Pipe Majors.	Paymaster-Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Orderly-Room Clerk.	Colour-Sergeants	Sergeant-Pioneers and Transport Sergts.	Sergt. Cook.	Sergt. Instructor of Musketry.	Sergeants.	Drummers and Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	All Ranks.
1	1	2	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	32	21	40	960	1,103

Augmentation of
Depôt Companies
by N. C. Officers
and Men from
Reserve Forces

Her Majesty having by Her Royal Proclamation, dated 3rd April 1878, declared that a condition of affairs constituting a case of great emergency existed, was pleased to direct that all non-commissioned officers and men belonging to Her Majesty's first class army and Militia Reserves would be required to join the head quarters of their respective districts for regular army service by the 18th April, 1878. The Depôt Companies of the regiment, at Fort George, N. B., were accordingly augmented by five hundred and thirtyone non-commissioned officers and men *viz*:

From first class army reserve—270

From Highland Rifle Militia Reserves—261.

By a secret convention concluded at Constantinople on the 4th June 1878, between His Excellency

Sir A. H. Layard, Her Majesty's Ambassador at that Capital and His Excellency Savet Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey the Island of Cyprus was placed under the protection of the British Government, and was occupied by a portion of Her Majesty's Troops. The 71st Highland Light Infantry being one of the regiments selected for this occupation it embarked (women and children excepted, no accommodation being available for them in Cyprus) on board Her Majesty's Troopship "Tamar," in the Grand Harbour, early in the morning of the 18th July, and sailing same evening arrived off Larnaka in the forenoon of the 23rd July after a fine passage. On the morning of the 24th July, at 4 o'clock a. m. the regiment commenced to disembark. The whole regiment was disembarked at Larnaka by about 4-30 a. m. By 5 a. m. the regiment marched to its encampment ground at Chiflik Pasha, about 5 miles from Larnaka.

1878
Embarkation of the
Regiment for
Cyprus.

On the embarkation of the regiment at Malta for Cyprus, the following General Order was published by His Excellency General Sir A. Borton, K. C. B. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Malta.

General Order by
H. E. Genl. Sir A.
Borton, on the
embarkation of
Regiment for
Cyprus.

"HEAD QUARTERS, VALLETTA,"

Malta, 18th July 1878.

"H. E. The General Commanding has much pleasure in notifying to the 42nd, 71st, and 101st Regiments, that their good behaviour while in this command has been favourably commented on by the civil authorities."

"The conduct of the military police of these regiments is particularly mentioned, especially with regard to their successful endeavours to prevent collision or ill feeling between the soldiers and the civil police and population."

"By Order,

(Sd). B. M. DAWES, CAPN.,

D. A. A. G."

1878.
Men of Army and
Militia Reserves
who joined Dépôt
Companies per-
mitted to return
to their homes.

A conference of the European Powers having been held at Berlin, and a treaty having been prepared and signed there for the preservation of the European Peace, Her Majesty was pleased to command, on the 20th July 1878, that the services of the first class army and Militia Reserves would not be required after the 31st July 1878. The non-commissioned officers and men who had joined the Dépôt Companies from these reserves were therefore permitted to return to their homes, after the 20th July 1878.

Remarks
by H. R. H.
The F. M.
C in C on Annual
Confidential Report.

The following extract from Horse Guards War office letter, dated 10th August, 1878, conveying the remarks of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the Annual Confidential Report by Lieut. General Sir James T. Airey, K.C.B., at his Annual Inspection of the regiment on the 15th March, 1878, was published in Regimental Orders of 27th August 1878.

"The 71st Regiment is likewise in highly credit-
"able order in every respect and is well commanded
"by Colonel Macdonell who, with the regiment should
"be commended. There are, however, a good many
"Courts Martial."

Change of Quarters
of Regiment.

On the 28th August, 1878, at 2 a. m. the regiment moved from Camp Chiflik Pasha, to Camp Dali, in two marches, halting at Goschi from 5-30 a. m to 12 o'clock, midnight; renewing the march and arriving at Dali at 4-15 a. m. 29th August 1878.

Reduction of Es-
tablishment of
Service Compan-
ies of the Regi-
ment.

From the 1st September 1878, the establishment of the service companies of the regiment was reduced to the following.

Colonel.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr. Master.	Total Officers.	Sergeant Major.	Qr.-Mr. Sergeant.	Band Mr.	Drum and pipe Majors.	Paymaster Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Colour Sergeants.	Sgt. Pioneers.	Sergt. Cook.	Sgt. Instr. of Musketry.	Sergeants.	Total N. C. Officers.	Drummers and Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Rank and File.	Total all Ranks.
1	1	2	8	8	8	1	1	30	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	24	43	21	40	560	600	694

"A" and "B" Companies, and a party composed of miners, of the regiment, moved from Camp Dali, to Haia Varvaro on 13th September, 1878, where they were employed in making a road to Mathiati.

Change of Quarters
of Regiment.

From 24th to 27th September, 1878 the regiment moved, by companies, to Mathiati. and were employed in building huts.

On the 14th December, 1878, the regiment marched from Mathiati to Goshi where it was encamped for the night, proceeding on the following day to Larnaca and embarking in H. M. S. "Orontes," sailed on the same day for Gibraltar, being relieved by the 1/20th Regiment.

Change of Station
to Gibraltar.

The regiment arrived at Gibraltar on the 26th December, 1878; two Companies were quartered on board Hulk "Owen Glendower," with the married families, and the remainder at the North Front Huts.

Arrival at Gibraltar and Occupation of Quarters.

On the 1st January, 1879, the establishment of the service companies of the regiment was reduced by four second Lieutenants and one hundred privates.

1879.
Reduction of Establishment.

The 4th Regiment having embarked in H. M. S. "Orontes" on 6th January, 1879, four companies and the head quarters of the regiment occupied Europa Barracks on the following day, the remainder being quartered at Windmill Hill.

Change of Quarters

The regiment was under orders to proceed to England early in April, but in consequence of the regiment which was to have replaced the 71st at Gibraltar, having been sent to the Zulu War, it was ordered to remain at Gibraltar.

Regiment ordered to remain at Gibraltar.

On 1st April, 1879, the establishment of the service companies of regiment was increased by four second Lieutenants and one hundred Privates.

Increase of Establishment.

On the 10th June, 1879, a draft, consisting of 1 sergeant and 35 rank and file, joined the service com-

Arrival of a Draft.

1879.

panies of the regiment from those of the dépôt and 55th brigade dépôt. The draft arrived in H. M. S. "Himalaya."

Annual Inspection.

The annual inspection of the regiment was made by Major General David Anderson on the 17th November, 1879.

On the 18th November, 1879, Colonel J. I. Macdonell published the following regimental order, expressive of his gratification of the clean and soldier-like appearance of the regiment on both parades on the occasion of the annual inspection on the 17th November, 1879:—

"Gibraltar, 18th November, 1879.

"Regimental Orders:—

"No. 3.—The Commanding officer desires to express "how very gratified he was by the clean and soldier-like appearance of the regiment on both parades "yesterday, and the smartness and steadiness in all "the movements, and drill in spite of the unfavourable "weather.

"The "Boyonet Exercise"—in "quick time" was "admirable, and elicited the warm approbation of the "Major General, who expressed himself extremely "satisfied with the inspection in every respect, and "requested that his thorough approval might be made "known to the men of the regiment.

"By Order,"

(Sd.) J. MITCHELL INNES, LIEUT:

Adjutant 71st Highland Lt. Infantry.

1880

Extract from regimental Orders, dated Edinburgh Castle, 27th March, 1880:—

No. 6. The following Horse Guards memorandum, relative to the confidential inspection report made by Major General David Anderson, on his inspecting the regiment on the 17th November, 1879, is published for information:—

"Horse Guards,
War Office,
23rd March 1880.

"Observations.

"The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief considers this a highly creditable and most satisfactory report but the number of Courts Martial is very heavy.

"The health of the regiment seems to be now thoroughly restored.

(Sd.) R. B. STAWLEY, D A G.

"The General Officer Commanding,
Edinburgh.

On the 3rd February 1880, Colonel F. W. Lambton published the following regimental order, in announcing the death of General The Hon'ble Sir George Cadogan, K. C. B., the Colonel of the regiment:—

Death of General
The Hon'ble Sir
Geo Cadogan,
K. C. B.

"No. 1. The Commanding officer regrets to have to inform the regiment that General the Honble Sir G. Cadogan, K C. B., the Colonel of the regiment, died in London on the 27th January last.

"As a mark of respect for his memory officers will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, from tomorrow inclusive."

Extract from London Gazette, dated 10th February 1880:—

71st Foot.

"General J. H. E. Dalrymple C. B. from the 108 Foot, to be Colonel. Vice General the Hon'ble Sir G. Cadogan, K. C. B. deceased, dated 28th January 1880."

Genl. J. H. E.
Dalrymple C B.
to be Colonel.

The following is a sketch of General Dalrymple's Services:—

1699.

"He entered the service as an ensign and Lieutenant on the 10th November, 1837, and served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 up to the 8th November, including the battles of Alma (wounded) and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastapol (medal with three clasps, fifth class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Commanded the second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards on the expedition through New Brunswick after the Trent affair in the winter of 1861-62."

Embarkation of
Regiment for
Eng'la.d.

On the 8th March 1880, the regiment embarked in H. M. S. "Himalaya" to return to its native country, after a service of over eleven years and four months at the Mediterranean Stations.

The "Himalaya" sailed on the afternoon of the same day, and, after a fine passage, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th March, where it was detained until the 15th March, disembarking the 29th company. Royal Engineers, and other details. On the latter day it sailed for Granton, N. B., where it arrived on the 18th March. On the morning of the 19th March, the regiment disembarked and marched from Granton to Edinburgh where it occupied the Castle.

Reduction of Es-
tablishment.

On the arrival of the Regiment on Home Service on 19th March, 1880, its establishment was reduced by four (4) Second Lieutenants and one hundred and twenty Privates:—

Colonel Macdonell
retires from the
Command of the
Regiment. His
address before
leaving.

Colonel John Ignatius Macdonell being about to retire on half pay, published the following address to the regiment, before leaving, in regimental orders of 25th May 1880:—

"No. 1. Colonel Macdonell being about to retire on half pay, cannot resign the command of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, which he has had the honor to hold for twelve years and a half and in which regiment he has served for upwards of thirty six years, without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment how deeply he feels being obliged to separate himself from them.

"His constant endeavour and pride has been to uphold the high character for good conduct, esprit de corps, discipline, and reputation for smartness, which the Highland Light Infantry has always borne and maintained since it was raised in 1777.

1880.

"He now with much regret, bids farewell to all ranks, and, though no longer serving with the regiment, will always follow its future career with the keenest interest and pride."

Colonel Macdonell was placed on half pay list on 21st June 1880.

The command of the regiment now devolved on major and Brevet Colonel Frederick William Lambton, who obtained his promotion to Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on 21st June 1880, by the retirement of Colonel Macdonell.

Colonel F. W. Lambton resumes command.

The Annual Inspection of the regiment was made by Major-General William Hope, C. B. Commanding North British District on 14th and 15th July, 1880.

Annual Inspection

On the 25th August, 1880, "I" Company proceeded on detachment to Ballater as a Guard of Honour to the Queen, and returned to Edinburgh on 25th November, 1880.

Guard of Honour to Queen at Ballater.

On the 15th December, 1880, the regiment furnished a draft, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 78 Privates to the 78 Highlanders. The draft proceeded from Edinburgh to Portsmouth and embarked in H. M. Ship "Jumna" on 18th December, 1880.

Draft to 78th Highlanders.

On the 19th May 1881 "B" Company, proceeded on detachment to Ballater as a Guard of Honour to the Queen and rejoined the head quarters of the regiment at Maryhill, Glasgow, on 23rd June, 1881.

1881.
Guard of Honour to Queen at Ballater.

On the 26th May, 1881, the head quarters of the regiment, under the command of Colonel F. W. Lambton, consisting of Major J. E. Allen, 6 Captains, 10 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter master, 6 Staff Sergeants 26 Sergeants 19 Buglers and Pipers, 332 Rank and File, 33 Women and 53 Children, moved

Move of Head quarters of regiment from Edinburgh to Maryhill, Glasgow.

1881.

from Edinburgh to Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, there to be stationed until further orders.

Reorganization of Army.

The Regiment loses its title and is localized with 74th Regiment and 1st and 2nd Battalions Royal Lanark Militia, and designated the "71st Territorial Regiment" with the title of "The Highland Light Infantry."

On 1st July, 1881, on the reorganization of the army, the regiment was localized with the 74th Highlanders for the purposes of enlistment and Service, and, with the First Royal Lanark Militia, formed the "seventy-first territorial regiment," its title being designated "the Highland Light Infantry" having its head quarters located at Hamilton, composed as follows:—

First Battalion—The late "71st Highland Light Infantry."

Second Battalion—The late "74th Highlanders."

Third Battalion—The late "1st Battn. Royal Lanark Militia."

Fourth Battalion—The "2nd Battn. 1st Royal Lanark Militia" (then to be raised).

The dress ordered to be worn by "the Highland Light Infantry" was the same as that worn by the 71st Highland "Light Infantry," with the exception of the facings being yellow (national colour) instead of buff, the "third" and "fourth" battalions being distinguished from the line battalions by wearing the letter "M" on the shoulder strap.

General J. H. E. Dalrymple C. B. Retires.

General J. H. E. Dalrymple, C. B., the Colonel of the regiment, was placed upon the retired list from 1st July 1881 on the re-organization of the army.

Establishment of Regiment altered.

The establishment of the regiment was ordered to be as follows from 1st July, 1881:—

Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr.-Master.	Total Officers.	Sergt. Major.	Qr.-Mr. Sergt.	Band Master.	Sg. Bugler.	Serg. Piper.	Pay Mr. Sgt.	Armourer Sgt.	O. B. Clerk Serg.	Color Sergt.	Sergt. Pioneer.	Sergt. Cook.	Sgt. Instructor of Musketry.	Sergeants.	Total Warrant Officers and Sergeants.	Buglers.	Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total all Ranks.
2	3	5	12	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	24	43	16	5	40	440	568

The Annual Inspection of the regiment was made by Major General Alastair McJaw Macdonald, Commanding North British District, on the 11th July, 1881.

1881.
Annual Inspection.

On the 21st July, 1881 the Depôt of the regiment moved from Fort George to Hamilton and joined the head quarters of the Highland Light Infantry.

Change of Depôt
from Fort George
to Hamilton.

The following observations on the Confidential Inspection report were made by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

Observations on
confidential In-
spection Report by
H. R. H. F. M. C.
in-C.

Horse Guards, War Office,

January, 1882.

His Royal Highness considers this battalion to be in good order and its condition creditable to Colonel Lambton.

1882.

The Annual Inspection of the 1st Battalion was made by Major General Alastair McJaw Macdonald Commanding North British District on the 26th July 1882.

The following observations on the confidential inspection report were made by H. R. H. the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief. Horse Guards War Office 1st Nov. '82. *Observations* This Battalion appears to His Royal Highness to be in a most satisfactory order reflecting much credit on Colonel Lambton and all ranks under his command.

(Sd). R. B. HAWLEY, D. A. G.

The 1st Bn. moved from Glasgow to the Curragh Camp on 16th November 1882.

The following letters regarding a Pipe Banner which was restored to the 1st Bn. Highland Lt. Infy. (formerly 71st) were received. The Banner was lost at Buenos Ayres in 1806 when the whole Battn. was obliged to surrender to the enemy's forces.

16-12-82,

1882.

VALPARAISO,
Chili, February, 15-1882.

Your Royal Highness,

With reference to the accompanying communication from M. Santiago D. Lorca, I beg to enclose a rough sketch which I have had to make furtively and by snatches of the flag mentioned in this note.

I would most respectfully suggest that the admiral on this station should be commissioned to receive the trophy for its transmission to England by the first Man of War leaving for home. Under no circumstance would it be advisable that any one on shore should be concerned in the matter, for were it to transpire that M. Lorca meditated giving up the flag, I have not the slightest doubt but that means would be devised to prevent him giving effect to his intentions.

The flag is in an excellent state of preservation, thanks to the great care be stowed upon it by the Lorca's Grand-father and Son, and I have powerful motives for suggesting that no time should be lost in securing it, and in the manner I propose. I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Your Royal Highness,
Most Obedient Servant.

(Sd). WILLIAM SLOX.

To

H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge,
Commander-in-Chief.

The

HORSE GUARDS,
LONDON.

Valparaiso, Chili, February 5th 1882.

Your Royal Highness,

In the British expedition against Buenos Ayres, in 1806, the 71st Regiment lost a flag which came into the possession of my grandfather, Santiago Fernandez de Lorca, Major of H. C. M. Royal Corps of

Artillery (Sagento Major del Real Cuerpo de Aililtena de S. M. C.), who was sent from Chili at the request of the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, in Command of the contingent raised in this country, for the succour of that city. On the death of my grandfather the flag came into possession of his son, Maratino Antonis Lorca, my father, from whom at his demise I inherited it

My father charged me never to make on any occasion, any shew of the flag but to guard it carefully and further that if at any time, during my life any member of the Royal Family of Great Britain should visit Chili, to deliver it up, in order that it might be restored to the regiment to which it once belonged.

I had entertained the hope that the arrival of the detached squadron at Valparaiso would have afforded me the opportunity of carrying into effect my father's wishes and my own, but as there now appears to be no probability that the Young Princes, the sons of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit Chili, I have resolved to deliver the flag, for the purpose already mentioned to a person duly commissioned by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to receive it, in the manner which will be suggested by my esteemed friend Mr. William Slox in a communication accompanying this.

In taking the present step I desire to leave it on record that I am moved thereto out of sincere respect for the Illustrious Lady who fills the British throne and out of esteem for the great nation over which she rules.

I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Your Royal Highness'

Most Obedient Servant,

(Sd) SANTIAGO D. LORCA.

Private

BRITISH LEGATION,

Valparaiso, 20th June 1882.

SIR,

I received on the 1st Instant your letter of the 11th of April last, in reference to a Colour of the 71st Regiment in possession of Mr. Santiago Daniel Lorca, and the desire of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge that I should receive the Colour from Mr. Lorca.

Through the assistance of Mr. W. Slox, I was enabled to place myself in communication with Mr. Lorca and on the 13th Instant had the pleasure of receiving the colour.

I gave Mr. Lorca a receipt for the Colour and on his intimation that he would feel much honoured if H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge would grant him some Parchment recognition of the act, I promised to mention his wish.

I have packed the colour, which is in a good state of preservation in a tin box, sealed with the seal of this Legation and have addressed it to H. R. H. H. M. S. "Triumph" is very shortly bound to England and I purpose giving the small parcel to Captain Markham of that Ship for safe transmission to His Royal Highness's hands.

Colonel
R. B. Hawley,
Dept. Adj - Genl.
&c. &c &c.

I have &c.,

(Sd). W. DRUMMOND HAY,
H. M.'s Charge d'affaires.

HORSE GUARD,

WAR OFFICE,

S. W.

15th December 1882.

SIR,

By direction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying Color which, as the inscription denotes, originally belonged to the 71st regiment.

The circumstances under which it has been preserved and eventually restored to the British Government by Senor Don Santiago D. Lorca are given in detail in the enclosed correspondence, copies of which you will be so good as to have made, and kept with the records of the regiment:—and while conveying to you this interesting relic, I am to inform you that it has afforded His Royal Highness much pleasure in being the medium of restoring it to the battalion under your command; and he feels that it will be received with gratification by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men as a valuable memento of the arduous services which the 71st regiment was called upon to perform at the commencement of the present century.

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the Color, and return the enclosures when no longer required.

The Officer Commanding
71st Battn. Highland L. Infy
The Curragh.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WOLSELEY
A. G.

This Pipe Banner has been framed and glazed and has been hung up in the officer's anteroom. It is, considering its age, in a good state of preservation, of Red Silk, with a gold fringe, and has "71" embroidered in silk on it, with the rose and thistle

**Establishment of
Battalion
1st April 1883.**

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1883:—

Lt. Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieut.	Adjutant	Qr. Mr.	Total Officers.	Warrant officers.	Sgt. Major.	B. Mr.	Qr. Mr. Sgt.	Sgt. Bugler and Sgt. Piper.	Sgt. Inst. of Musketry.	Armorer Sgt.	Pay Mr. Sgt.	O. R. Sergt.	Sergt. Pioneer.	Sgt. Cook.	Mr. Tailor.	Colour Sergt.	Sergeants.	Total Sergeants.	Buglers & Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. & P.	Total all ranks.	
2	3	5	12	1	1	24		1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	24	40	21	40	4	80	520	607

**Annual Inspection
by Major-General
C. C. Fraser,
Curragh.**

The annual inspection of the 1st Battalion was made by Major General C. C. Fraser, Commanding Curragh Brigade on 21st July 1883.

**H. R. H. F. M. C.
in Chief's remarks**

The following remarks on the confidential Inspection report were made by His Royal Highness, The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

H. R. H. considers this a satisfactory report in all respects, except as regards the conduct of the Battalion which is not so good as it ought to be.

On the 14th August 1883, the battalion moved from the Curragh Camp, to Dublin and was quartered in Ship street and Linenhall Barracks.

On the 1st May 1884, the battalion moved from Ship street and Linenhall Barracks and was quartered in Beggars Bush Barracks:—

The establishment of the battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1884.

Establishment of
Battalion
1st April 1884.

Lt. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Adjutant.	Qr. Mr.	Total Officers.	Warrant officers.		Qr. Mr. Serjt.	Sgt. Bugler & Piper.	Sgt. Inst. Musketry.	Armourer Serjt.	Pay Master Serjt.	Orderly Room Serjt.	Serjt. Pioneer.	Serjt. Cook.	Mr. Tailor.	Color Serjt.	Sergeants.	Total Sergeants.	Dra. & Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. & F.	Total all ranks.
2	3	5	12	1	1	24	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	24	41	21	40	480	520	608

The annual inspection of the 1st battalion was made by Major General Lord Clarina Commanding Dublin district on 4th August 1884

Annual Inspection
by Major-General
Lord Clarina
4th August 1884,
Dublin.

The following remarks on the confidential inspection report were made by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

H. R. H. F. M. C.
in-Chief's remarks.

"His Royal Highness regrets again to be obliged to find fault with the conduct of this battalion, the general efficiency of which, especially as regards drill, appears to be satisfactory."

"Col F. W. Lambton being about to retire on half-pay published the following address to the regiment before leaving in Regimental Orders No. 1 of 24th December 1884.

"Colonel Lambton on resigning with much regret, the command of the regiment after upwards of 33 years service in its various grades, begs to return his most grateful thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for the cordial support he has received from all ranks in keeping up its old established credit in the 4½ years during which he has had the honour of commanding it.--He now with no small feelings of regret, begs to bid farewell to all, and to assure them that he will watch the future career of the regiment under the command of his successors with undiminished interest."

Colonel Lambton
retired from Com-
mand of Battalion.

Lt. Col. Allen taking command.

Lt. Col. J. E. Allen was appointed to command the 1st battalion 24th December 1884.

Annual Inspection 1885

The annual inspection of the battalion was made by Major General Lord Clarina, Commanding Dublin district on 8th July 1885 in Beggars Bush Bks. Dublin.

Report on Inspection. 1885.

The following remarks on the confidential inspection report were made by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

"This is evidently a smart battalion and His Royal Highness considers its condition satisfactory, though there have been a good many cases of insubordination which is to be regretted. The band master cannot be allowed to receive from the Band Fund more than the £ 70 a year sanctioned in the Queen's regulations."

On the 24th September 1885 and 25th Sept. 1885 the battalion moved from Beggars Bush barracks Dublin to Belfast by Half Battalions.

Lt. Col. Allen retiring from Command of Battalion and his address

Lt. Col. J. E. Allen being about to retire on half-pay published the following address in Battalion Orders No. 5 of 8th April 1886.

"Col. Allen on resigning the command of the 1st battalion the Highland Light Infantry which he has had the honor to command for one year and five months begs to thank the officers, non commissioned officers and men for the support he has received from all ranks. He is confident that the discipline and *esprit de corps* which has always existed in the battalion still remains as strong as ever. He regrets extremely being placed on half-pay. As the battalion is for the most part composed of very young soldiers, it is most essential that officers and non-commissioned officers should take every opportunity of explaining to their men how important it is for them to be obedient and to lead a sober and steady life, so that when their turn comes to leave the old corps, they may join their friends with good characters."

Col. Allen will always continue to take great interest in the regiment, and he wishes it health, happiness and prosperity with all his heart.

The establishment of the battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1885

Establishment
1885.

Lt.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr.-Master.	Total Officers.	Warrant Officers.		Qr. Mr. Sergt.	S. I. of M.	Color Sergts.	O. R. Sergt.	Pay Mr. Sergt.	Sgt. Drs. and Pipers	Arm. Sergt	Sergt. Pioneers.	Sergt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Sergts.	Drs. and Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. & F.	Total all Ranks (Line Batsn. and Depot.)	Total all Ranks (Staff of Militia Batsn.)
2	3	5	12	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	41	2	30	560	600	688	...

Lieut. Colonel C. T. Wallace was appointed to command the 1st battalion on 8th April 1886.

Lt.-Col Wallace
taking over Com-
mand.

The establishment of the battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1886:—

Establishment
1886.

Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr. Master.	Total Officers.	Warrant Officers.		Sgt. Major.	Band Master.	Qr. Mr. Sgt.	S. I. of M.	Color Sgts	O. R. Sgt.	Pay Mr. Sgt.	Sgt. Dr. and Piper.	Armourer Sergeant.	Sgt. Pioneer	Sgt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Sergts.	Drs. and Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. and F.	Total all Ranks.
2	3	5	12	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	41	21	40	710	750	838

The annual inspection of the battalion was made by Major General A. G. Montgomery-Moore Commanding Belfast District, on the 9th, 10th and 11th September 1886, in Belfast.

Annual Inspection
1886

Establishment
1887—88

The establishment of the Bn. was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1887.

Lt. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieuts.	Adjutant.	Quarter Mr.	Total Officers.	Sgt. Major.	Band Mr.	Warrant Officers.	Qr. Mr. Sgt.	S. I. of M.	Color Sgts.	O. R. Sgt.	Pay Mr. Sgt.	Sgt. Dr. and Sg. Piper.	Armr. Sgt.	Sgt. Pioneer.	Sgt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Sgts.	Dr. and Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. and F.	Total all ranks.	Horses and Mules.
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24	1	1		1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	41	21	40	690	730	818	5

Annual Inspection
1887

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General S. M. Wiseman-Clarke Commanding Belfast District on the 21st and 22nd July 1887 in Belfast.

The following remarks on the Confidential Inspection Report were made by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks on
Annual Inspection.

H. R. H. is pleased to consider that the Battalion has improved since last Inspection but further improvement is much required.

(Sd.) GODFREY CLARKE, D. A. G.

Move.

On the 29th August 1887 the Battalion moved from Belfast to the Curragh Camp.

Establishment
1888—89.

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1888.

Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieut.	Adjutant.	Quarter Mr.	Total Officers.	Sgt. Major.	Band Mr.	Warrant Officers.	Qr. Mr. Sgt.	S. I. of M.	Cr. Sgts.	O. R. Sgt.	Pay Mr. Sgt.	Sgt. Dr. & Sgt Piper.	Armr. Sgt.	Sgt. Pioneer.	Sgt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Sergeants.	Drummers and pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. and F.	Total all ranks.	Horses and mules.
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24	1	1		1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	41	21	40	680	720	808	5

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major Gen. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, Commanding the Curragh Brigade on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th June 1888.

Annual Inspection
1888.

The following remarks on the Confidential Inspection Report were made by H. R. H. The Commander-in-Chief.

"His Royal Highness considers this report satisfactory in as much that it shews some improvement as regards the number of Courts Martial and percentage of defaulters. In both of these respects however as also in the number of desertions (67) the numbers are excessive, and there is room for much improvement before the Battalion can be considered as in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. H. R. H. is glad to observe the "marked improvement in musketry" reported by the Inspecting officer.

Remarks on
Annual Inspection,

(Sd). GODFREY CLARKE, D A G.

Horse Guards, War Office,
27th November 1888.

On 28th June 1888, General J. H. C. Dalrymple who had been Colonel of the 1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry since the 28th January 1880, died. On his death the Colonelcy was absorbed. General Patton-Bethune, Colonel of the 2nd Battalion becoming Colonel of the Highland Light Infantry.

Death of General
Dalrymple.

Lieut. Col. and Colonel C T. Wallace having been placed on half pay on completion of six year's service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel (London Gazette dated 2nd April 1889) published the following address in Battalion orders No. 5 of the 2nd April 1889.

"Col. Wallace in bidding farewell to the Battalion desires to express his best thanks to the officers, non-commissioned-officers and men for the hearty support given to him during his tenure of command, and for the interest shewn by all ranks in his endeavours at

Col C. T. Wallace
retires from Com-
mand of the Bat-
talion and his
address.

instruction which he believes have not been without results.

He will always look back on the three years he spent with the old 71st as one of the happiest times of his service and will follow with interest the career of the Battalion during the remainder of his life."

Colonel Leigh
taking over Com-
mand.

Lieut. Col. and Col. Richard Leigh was appointed to command the 1st Battalion on 3rd April 1889.

Inspection
1889

The annual inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General The Hon. ble. C. W. Thesiger. Commanding the Curragh Brigade on the 24th, 27th and 28th June 1889.

The following remarks on the confidential inspection report were made by H. R. H. The Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks on
Annual Inspection
1889.

"His Royal Highness considers this report generally satisfactory. The member of Courts-Martial though less than last year, is still high (56) as is also that of the minor punishments and desertions (39)."

(Sd). GODFREY CLARKE D. A. G.

Horse Guards, War Office }
28th January 1890. }

Establishment
1889-90.

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1889:—

Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants	2nd Lieuts.	Adjutant.	Qr Master	Total Officers.	W. O.		Sgt. Major.	Band Mr.	Qr. Mr Sergt.	Sgt I of M.	Cr. Sergeants	O R Sgt.	Pay Mr Sgt	Sgt Dr. and Piper.	Armourer Sgt.	Sgt Pioneer.	Sgt Cook.	Sergeants	Total Sergeants.	Drummers & Pipers.	Corporals	Privates.	Total R. and F.	Total all Ranks.	Horses and Mules.
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24	1		1	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	40	21	40	680	720	807	5

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1890.

Establishment
1890-91.

Lieut. Colonel.
Majors.
Captains.
Lieutenants.
2nd Lieutenants.
Adjutant.
Qr. Master.
Total Officers.
Sgt. Major.
Band Mr.
W. O.
Qr. Mr. Sgt.
S. I. of M
Gr. Sergeants.
O. R. Sergt
Sgt. Dr. and Piper.
Armourer Sergt.
Sergt. Pioneer,
Sergt. Cook.
Sergeants.
Total Sergeants.
Drummers & Pipers.
Corporals.
O. R. Clerk.
Privates.
Total R. & F.
Total all Rank
Horses and Mules.

The annual inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General G. H. Moncrieff, Commanding the Curragh Brigade on 5th, 6th and 7th May 1890.

**Inspection
1890**

The following remarks on the confidential inspection report, were made by H. R. H. The Commander-in-Chief,

"The Commander-in-Chief considers the report generally satisfactory, but regrets to observe the number of Courts-Martial, which are still high, and also the desertions. 49."

Remarks on
Annual Inspection
1890.

(Sd). GODFREY CLARKE D. A. G.

Horse Guards War Office, }
28th July 1890. }

The Battalion moved from the Curragh Camp, on 19th May 1890, and embarked on board Her Majesty's troopship "Assistance" at Kingston on the same day for conveyance to Dover, there to be stationed. Arrived at Dover on 22nd May 1890.

Move of Battalion.

Colonel R. Leigh, having on the 21st December 1890, quitted, to take over command of the 2nd Battalion, published the following address in Battalion Order No. 3 of 22nd December '90

Colonel R. Leigh
retiring from
Command of the
Battalion and his
address.

"In handing over the command of the 1st Bn. Highland L. I. to Lieut. Col. Singleton this day,

Colonel Leigh wishes to express his thanks to all ranks for the cordial manner in which he has invariably been supported. Col. Leigh will ever feel it a great honour to have commanded the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and his best wishes and sympathy will ever be with it."

Lieut. Col. Singleton appointed to Command.

Lieut. Colonel R. C. Singleton was appointed to command this Battalion on 22nd December 1890.

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1891.

Lieut. Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieuts.	Adjutant.	Qr. Master.	Total Officers.	W. O.		Sgt Major.	Band Mr.	Qr Mr. Sgt.	Sgt. Ins. of M.	Cr Sergeants	O. R. Sergeant.	Sgt. Dr. and Piper.	Armourer Sgt.	Sgt. Pioneer.	Sergeant Cook.	Sergeants.	O. R. Clerk.	Total Sergeants	Drummers & Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. and F.	Total all Ranks.	Horses and Mules.
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24			1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	24	1	40	21	40	680	720	807	5

Inspection.
1891.

The annual inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General Lord Wm. Seymour; Commanding the South Eastern District on the 23rd and 24th July 1891.

The following remarks on the confidential inspection report were made by His Royal Highness The Commander-in-Chief.

"Horse Guards War Office"
"25th October 1891"

"Observations by H. R. H. The Commander-in-Chief"

"His Royal Highness considers this report very "satisfactory in regard to smartness, and credit is "due to all concerned."

"The number of Courts Martial:—74; and deser—"tions; 35, are both high; as is also the percentage of" "3rd class shots 68.85."

"(Sd). GODFREY CLARKE D A. G."

The Queen's regulations as to the employment of men in trades should be fully carried out.

(Sd). CHAS: M. CLARKE, D. A. G.

Draft to 2nd Battn.
December 1892

A draft consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 84 Privates under charge of Captain G. C. I. Stockwell embarked on board H. M. troopship "Euphrates" at Portsmouth on 6th December 1892, to join the 2nd Battalion in India.

Establishment
1893

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1893:—

Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr. Master.	Total Officers.	Sergt. Major.	Band Master.	Warrant Officers.	Sgt.-Mr. Sergeant.	Sgt. Instr. of Musketry.	Colour Sergeants.	Orderly Room Sergt.	Sergts. Dr. and Pipers.	Armourer Sergeant.	Sergt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Sgt. Pioneer.	Total Sergeants.	Drummers and Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total Rank and File.	Total all Ranks.	Horses and Mules.	
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	†	1	24	1	1	39	21	40	680	721	807	5

† Attached from Corps of Armourers *Corpl. or Sergt. according to service.

Detachment to
Sandhurst
Augt. 1893.

A detachment consisting of 1 Subaltern and 42 N. C. Officers and men proceeded to the Royal Military College Sandhurst on 11th August 1893 for duty.

Aldershot } 1893.
Manœuvres }

The Battalion was present at the Aldershot Autumn Manœuvres from 30th August to 20 September 1893.

Detachment returned
to Head Quarters
from Sandhurst
December 1893.

The detachment of 1 Subaltern and 42 N. C. officers and men rejoined head quarters from Sandhurst on 16th December 1893.

Draft to 2nd Battn
February 1894.

A draft consisting of 2 second Lieutenants, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 169 Privates and 1 woman under charge of Captain R. F. A. F. A. Synge embarked on board Her Majesty troopship "Serapis" at Portsmouth on the 16th February 1894 to join the 2nd Battalion in India.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General C. F. Gregorie C. B. Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, at Aldershot on the 12th July 1893. Inspection 1894.

The following remarks on the Confidential Inspection Report were made by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

"HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,
6th February, 1894.

OBSERVATIONS BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Whilst giving credit to this battalion for its smartness upon all occasions, H. R. H. cannot but greatly regret its continued inefficiency as regards musketry. Nothing can compensate for this very serious shortcoming, and all ranks must be called upon to take greater interest in this important part of their duty. H. R. H. is also dissatisfied with the amount of crime in the Battalion and earnestly hopes that the next inspection report may shew a marked improvement in this matter.

(Sd.) J. DUNCAN,
D. A. G."

The G. O. C.
ALDERSHOT.

The establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1894:—

Establishment
1894.

Lt. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Qr. Mr.	Total Officers.	Warrant officers.	Sergt. Major.	B. Mr.	Qr. Mr. Sergt.	Sgt. I. of M.	Color Sergt.	Sergt. Pioneer.	Orderly Room Sergt.	Sgt. Dr. & Piper.	Armourer Sergt.	Sergt. Cook.	Sergeants.	O. R. Clerk.	Total Sergeants.	Drs. & Pipers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. & F.	Total all ranks.	Horses & Mules.
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	24	1	39	21	40	680	721	807	5

† Attached from Corps of Armourers * Corpl or Sgt. according to service.

Draft to 2nd Battalion November 1894.

A draft consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal 1 Bugler and 76 Privates under charge of Captain H.H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders embarked in the Hired Transport "Dilwara" at Southampton on the 23rd November 1894 to join the 2nd Battalion in India.

Retirement of Lt.-Colonel R. C. Singleton 22nd November 1894.

Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Singleton having retired on retired pay on 22nd November 1894 on completion of four years service as a Regimental Lieutenant Colonel published the following address in Battalion Orders No. 14 of the 20th November 1894:—

"In relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry wishes to express his thanks to all ranks for the most cordial and zealous assistance he has received during the four years he has had the honor to command it."

Major Reid takes Command

Major F. M. Reid was appointed to command this Battalion on the 22nd November 1894.

Move of Battalion to Malta on 9th February 1895.

The Battalion under command of Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Reid, strength, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 9 Lieuts., 2 Second Lieuts., 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 2 Warrant Officers, 43 Staff Sgts. and Sergeants, 37 Corporals, 18 Buglers and Pipers, 777 Privates, 1 Officer's wife, 37 Soldiers' wives and 50 Children, also 4 Indulgence passengers, 1 Officer's female servant and 3 Officers' horses sailed from Southampton in the Hired Transport "Saronia" on 9th February 1895, for Malta there to be stationed. Arrived at Malta on 18th February 1895, disembarked on some day and was distributed as follows:—Head quarters 5 Companies, Verdala Barracks, 2 Companies Zabbar Gate Bks., 1 Company Zeitun Bks., Band St. Clements, Buglers and Pipers Notredame, married families St. Nicolas.

The Establishment of the Battalion was ordered to be as follows from 1st April 1895.

**Establishment
1895.**

1	Lt. Colonel.
4	Majors.
5	Captains.
8	Lieutenants.
8	2nd Lieutenants.
1	Adjutant.
1	Qr. Master.
28	Total Officers.
1	Sgt. Major.
1	Band Master.
1	Qr. Mr. Sgt.
8	Color Sgts.
1	O. R. Sgt.
2	Sgt. Dr. and Piper.
1	Armourer Sergeant.
1	Sgt. Pioneer
1	Sgt. Cook.
32	Sergeants.
46	Total Sergeants.
21	Drs and Pipers.
40	Corporals.
1	O R C.
880	Privates.
921	Total R. and F.
1018	Total all Ranks.
Nil	Horses and Mules.

† Attached from Corps of Armourers * Corpl. or Sgt. according to service.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General C. F. Gregorie C. B. Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Aldershot on 3rd July 1894.

**Inspection
1894**

The following remarks on the Confidential Report were made by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,

2nd January 1895.

OBSERVATIONS BY H. R. H. THE C. IN C.

“H. R. H. is pleased to observe the improvement that has taken place both in the Musketry and in the conduct of this Battalion since the previous inspection, and is quite satisfied with its general conditions.

(Sd). J. DUNCAN D. A. G."

THE G. O. C.,

AT ALDERSHOT.

The Battalion was present at the Aldershot Autumn Manœuvres from 16th to 25 August 1894.

**Aldershot
Manœuvres 1894.**

The Battalion took part in the Field Column and Manœuvres at Asiack from 24th March to 29th March in connection with the defence scheme.

Field Manœuvres at Asiatic.

**Draft from
England.**

A draft consisting 1 Lc. Sgt. 1 Corpl. and 97 Ptes. under charge of Capt. S. W. Scrase-Dickins joined the Bn. from England ex H. M. Troopship Malabar on 4th October 1895.

**Draft from
England.**

A draft consisting of 1 Sgt. and 41 Ptes. joined the Bn. from England ex Hired Transport Britannia on 21st November 1895.

**Draft to 2nd
H. L. I.**

A draft consisting of 2 Sergts., 2 Corpls. and 158 Rank and File under command of Capt. S. W. Scrase Dickens and 2 Lt. R. G. I. Chichester embarked on Board Hired Transport Britannia on 21st November 1895 for conveyance to India to join the 2nd Bn.

**Vacating Fort
Manoel on account
of Fever.**

On 21st October 1895 the Battalion vacated Verdala Barracks and moved into Fort Manoel.

Owing to an out break of Enteric Fever the Bn. was placed under Canvas at Pembroke Camp vacating Fort Manoel on 16th December 1895.

**Generals Inspection
1896.**

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General The Hble. Henry Parnell C. B. Commdg. Infantry Bde. Malta on 30th and 31st December 1895.

**Draft from
England.**

A draft consisting of 2 Sgts. 2 Corpls. and 156 Ptes. (3 Boys) joined the Battalion from England ex Hired Transport Malacca on 13th March 1896.

On 16th March 1896, 2 Companies (B. & F.) proceeded on detachment to Imtasfa Barracks and 1 Company ("G") to Fort Manoel.

**Field Column
Musta.**

The Battalion took part in the Field column and Manœuvres (Musba) being part of the western force encamped at Musba Fort from 21st to 26th March 1896.

**Change of dress of
Officers Bn.**

The following alteration was made in the dress of the officers of the Battalion:—

For the Mess Jacket as shewn in dress regulations

1894. Drill and Mess Jacket approved and described in Horse Guards letter to G. O. C. Malta dated 12-9-95—*Viz.*

Drill & Mess Jacket.—Scarlet cloth with Collar and Cuffs of Regimental Facings, edged all round with white cloth $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wide. Gauntlet cuffs edged all round the top. Ten buttons of Regtl. pattern down the front—Four on the back of each cuff in a fly—Crimson silk lining and inside of collar—Shoulder cords of twisted treble gold cord lined with scarlet—Small Regtl. button on top with the thistle badge in silver embroidery—Badges of rank in silver.

Glengarry—of dark green cloth with crimson white and green diced band $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and dark green tuft in substitution for round forage cap with Diced border described in Dress Regns. of 1894.

1st BATTALION HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

No Officer belonging to the Battalion should ever appear on duty, either with or away from it, except in his proper Regimental dress, to the uniformity of which too much attention cannot be paid.

The following are the various dresses to be worn on parades, duties &c.:—

Review Order, Church Parade, Guards of Honour.

Full Dress, Sash, Cross belt, Plaid, Brooch, with Dirk & belt (Plaid not to hang below the knee). Mounted Officers will not wear the dirk, when mounted.

Field Day Order, District Courts Martial.

Doublet, Sash, Cross belt, Dirk belt, without Dirk, and full dress Head dress.

Levéé Dress—Same as review Order, with dress Trews. Mounted Officers will wear Dirk.

Ball Dress—Same as Levée dress, without Sword.

Marching Order—Doublet, Sash, Cross belt, white waist belt with rolled cape, laced boots and leggings and full dress head dress.

Drill Order—Drill jacket, Sash, Cross belt, and Glengarry.

Regtl. Courts Martial Duties, Garrison Boards &c.
Patrol Jacket, Sword, and Glengarry.

The Dirk belt will never be worn with laced boots. Should the order for parade be "Field Day Order with Leggings," the white waist belt will be worn instead of the Dirk Belt.

Mounted Officers will wear the Dirk belt on all occasions on which the white waist-belt is worn.

On all occasions on which the men carry capes, officers will carry them also.

Whenever the Battalion parades for Outpost Duty, Officers will invariably carry the articles laid down in Infantry Drill.

Officers on regimental duties can wear dirk in place of sword, except on any duty or parade where the men carry their rifles. Straps must always be worn on the trews, except when an Officer is wearing laced boots.

The trews are always to be made so that the white Stripe runs over the centre of the knee, and a white stripe must run round the trews, two inches from the bottom.

The brooch must be fastened under the lower end of the Shoulder Strap.

The lines are to be worn as follows:—In front, to come down as low as the fourth button of the doublet; behind, as low as the top of the Waist-belt.

The hook on the tunic is to be in line with the second button.

The acorn should come immediately behind the collar, and the lines in front should be kept in position by two slides, one above and the other below the first button of the doublet.

All mounted Officers will wear steel Spurs, except at levées, balls, and mess, when Field Officers will wear brass Spurs.

BY ORDER,
G. E. BEGBIE, *Lieut. & Adjutant.*
1st Batt. Highland Light Infantry.

Malta,
1st January, 1896.

On 30th April the Battn. re-occupied Fort Manoel.

The annual inspection of the Battalion was made by Major Genl. the Honble. H. Parnell C. B. commanding the Infantry Brigade, Malta, on 30th and 31st December 1895.

Inspection
1895.

Confidential
Remarks

The following remarks on the Confidential Report were made by the Commander-in-Chief.

WAR OFFICE,
11th March.

This report is considered satisfactory.

The Barrack Damages appear to be very light.

A draft of 2 Sergts. 3 Corpls. and 160 Ptes. under command of Capt. Ross and Lieut. Grahame embarked on board the Hired Transport Britannia on 18th November 1896 for conveyance to India to join the 2nd Bn. Highland Lt. Infy.

Draft to 2nd Bn.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major General Lord Congleton C. B. commanding the Infantry Brigade Malta, on 21st and 22nd December 1896.

Inspection
1896.

**Confidential
Remarks**

The following remarks on the Confidential Report were made by the Commander-in-Chief.

WAR OFFICE,
14th January 1897.

"The Commander-in-Chief considers this a satisfactory report, but the Barrack Damages are much too high."

1897
Draft from
England.
3-3-97.

A draft of 2 Serjts. and 100 Privates joined the Battn. from England on 3rd March 1897 ex freight ship "Menes" having embarked at Southampton on 23rd February 1897.

Draft from
England.
5-4-97.

A draft of 2 Serjts. 3 Corpls and 142 Ptes. joined the Battn. from England on 5th April 1897 ex Hired Transport "Malacca" having embarked at Portsmouth on 28th March 1897.

Establisht.
1897.

By special army order dated 18th June 1897 the establishment of the Battalion was directed to be as follows from 1st April 1897.

Establisht
1897.

Lt.-Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Or-Master.	Total.	Serjt Major.	Band Master.	Q. M. Sgt.	Cr Serjts.	Sgt. Drs. & Piper.	O. R. Serjt.	Arm'r Serjt.	Pioneer Sgt.	Serjt Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Serjts.	Buglers and Pipers.	Corpls.	O. R. Clerk.	Privates.	Total R. & File.	Total all Ranks.	Horses & Mules.
1	4	5	8	8	1	1	28	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	32	47	21	40	*1	680	720	818	Nil.

† Attached from ordnance Store Corps *Corpl. or Serjt. according to service.

Volunteers for
Rifles

Under authority of W. O. letters No. and date as follows a draft of 50 Volunteers for Rl. Scots (with the view of joining the 2nd Bn. of that Regt. in India) was prepared. These men were embarked per Hired transport "Dilwara" on 1st December 1897 for conveyance to England to join the 1st Bn. Rl. Scots in Edinburgh and were accordingly transferred to that Regt. from that date:—Autty W. O. Gen. No. $\frac{120}{276}$ dated 8-8-97.

(192)

Special army order dated 1st Nov. 1897 published the following as the establishment:—

Lt.-Col.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieuts.	Adjutant	Qr.-Master.	Total Officers.	Warrant Officers.		Qr. Mr. Sergt.	S. I. of M.	Color Sergts.	O. R. Sergt.	Sgt. Drs. and Pipers.	Arm. Sergt.	Pioneer. Sergt.	Sergt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Sergts	Drs. and Pipers.	O. R. Clerk.	Corporals	Privates.	Total R. & F.	Total all Ranks.
								Sgt. Major.	Bd. Master.																
1	3	6	8	4	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	24	40	21	1	40	680	720	807

Establishment amended by A. O. of Nov 97.

† Attached from Ord. Store Corps * Color Sgt according to service.

This establishment to date from date of disembarkation of the Battn. at home:—

A Draft of one Sergt. 2 Corpls. and 197 men from two to three years service embarked for India to join 2nd Bn. on 30th Decr. 1897.

Draft.

A further-draft of 2 Sergts. 3 Corpls. and 231 men was prepared for embarkation to join 2nd Bn. on 14th Feby. 1898.

A Draft from England Ex. H. T. S. S. Nubia of 67 N. C. Os. and men arrived at Malta on 14th Feby. 1898.

Draft.

A Draft from England strength 1 N. C. O. and 41 Ptes. arrived per H. T. S. S. Jelunga at Malta on 17th March 1898.

Draft

A Draft from England strength 1 N. C. O. and 76 Ptes. arrived per H. T. S. S. Jelunga on 14th May 1898.

Draft

A Draft from England strength 1 N. C. O. and 38 Ptes arrived per S. S. Nubia on 11th July 98.

Draft.

The Battalion proceeded to Crete to relieve the 2nd Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers as follows:—

Move of Battalion
to Crete.

F. Coy under Capt. A. F. Lambton to Kandia 27-6-98.
G. " " " C. E. Noyes " " 12-7-98.
D. " " " J. Richardson " Cawa 20 " "
B. " " " W. M. F. Hamilton, " " 27 " "
Head quarters and remainder of Bn. " Kandia 31 " "

The Battalion formed part of the International army of occupation engaged in the pacification of Crete.

The Battn. was quartered 6 Coys on Kandia furnishing out-posts in neighbourhood and 2 Coys. in Cawa.

Lt. R. S. A.
Haldane 2nd Lt.
W. H. E. Seagrave

On the 6th Sept. a party of the Regt., taking over the Customs House at Kandia was attacked by the Basi-Bazouks in the town, who afterwards attacked the Camp and Military Hospl.: Fighting lasted from about 2 p. m. till 6 p. m. when it ceased. The Battn. suffered the following losses *killed*. 1 offr. and 9 men. *Wounded* 1 offr. and 24 men. The Battn. continued to furnish the out-posts around Kandia.

Non-commissioned officers and men mentioned in the Despatch of Major General Sir H. C. Chermiside, G. C. M. G., C. B., Commanding the Troops in Crete for their services during the attack on the British Troops in Kandia on 6th September 1898:—

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Qr. Mr. Sergt. S. McNeill.
Cr. Sergt. A. Colville.
Cr. Sergt. J. B. Cameron.
Sergt. A. Gray (wounded).
Sergt. R. Murray.
Sergt. D. Christie.
Sergt. E. B. Underwood.
Corporal J. MacLean.
" J. C. Harland.
Private D. Fraser (wounded).
" W. Mason.
" R. Jordan.
" W. Guthrie (severely wounded).
" Jos. Perkins (wounded).
" W. Johnstone.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sergt. G. Smith.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Private D. Philemon.

„ G. H. Lowden.

„ G. Leggatt.

„ G. Biddiscombe (wounded).

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Sergt. G. Gordon.

7840/1306. (M. S. 3.)

WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S. W.

16th June 1903.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to transmit to you the accompanying list of the Non-commissioned officers and men, mentioned in the Despatch of Major General Sir H. C. Chermside, G. C. M. G., C. B., Commanding the Troops in Crete, for their services during the attack on the British Troops in Kandia on 6th September 1898.

I have the honour to be,
Sir

Your obedient Servant,
BLOXHEAD Col.,
A. M. S.

The Officer Commanding,
1st Highland Light Infantry,
CAIRO.

A Draft joined from England strength 21 N. C. O. and men arrived ex. S. S. Augustine at Kandia on 11th Sept. 1898.

A Draft strength 223 N. C. Os. and men were left behind at Malta for embarkation to 2nd Bn. They left Kandia on 11th Decer. 1898.

Draft,

The Battalion embarked for England on 16th Decr. 1898 and arrived at Plymouth on 27th Decr. 1898 and were quartered as follows:—

1899
Salisbury plain
Manœuvres.

Head Qrs. consisting of Band and 3 Coys. in Fort Tregantle. Det. of 5 Coys. in Millbay. Owing to reconstruction of drainage works the Bn. was placed under canvas on 6th May. On 3rd July the Bn. numbering 18 officers and 605 N. C. Os. and men proceeded to Perham Down for the Manœuvres leaving a detachment of 3 officers and 80 men behind at Plymouth. On the conclusion of the Manœuvres the Bn. moved into South Raglan Bks. Devonport, which had been vacated; the 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fus. proceeding to the Manœuvres. In reviewing the Bn. while on the Manœuvres the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief was pleased to express his high approval of the Bn. in the way they marched past and the general appearance of the Battalion.

8th Augt 1899.

Annual Inspection
1899.

The Battalion was inspected by Lt. Gen. Sir F. Forestier Walker K. C. B., C. M. S., who expressed himself in most complimentary terms.

Mobilisation of S.
African Field Force
1899

On 7th Oct. 1899, owing to the strained relations of H. M's Government with the S. African Republic, a special army order was published calling out a portion of the army reserve, and ordering the mobilisation of a Field Force (consisting of an Army Corps, Cavalry Division, and Lines of Communication troops.) All the reserves of Sec. A. B. and C. of the High L. I. were called out, and the Battalion was notified that it would form part of the 3rd Bde. 2nd Division. The other regiments comprising the brigade being the 2nd Black Watch, 2nd Seaforth Hdrs, and 1st A. and S. Highlanders; all under the command of Maj. Gen. A. Wauchope.

SOUTH AFRICA 1899.

October 9th 1899.

Reserve called up. 631 N. C. Os. & men joined the Battalion from Army Reserve. 320 N. C. Os. & men, mostly young soldiers remained at Devonport.

Col. Reid vacated the command of the Battalion and did not embark as his period of command was completed.

Battalion left Devonport and embarked at Southampton Docks on 'Transport "Aurania" for Port Elizabeth South Africa, sailing the same evening with General Andrew Wauchope, Commanding Highland Brigade on board.

October 23rd 1899.

Names of Officers who embarked with the Battalion.

	Major H. R. Kelham	In Command.
A. Coy.	Maj. Hon. H. J. Anson.	
"	Lt. T. P. Milne Home.	
"	Lt. H. R. Bruce	(Transport Officer).
B. Coy.	Capt. W. M. F. Hamilton.	
"	Lt. A. J. Marten.	
D. Coy.	Capt. J. Richardson.	
"	Lt. A. N. E. Browne.	
"	Lt. D. D. Gunn.	(K. O. S. B. attached)
F. Coy.	Capt. A. F. Lambton.	
"	Lt. C. E. Andrews.	
"	2nd. Lt. D. A. Blair.	
G. Coy.	Capt. C. E. Noyes.	
"	Lt. T. A. Pollok.	
"	2nd. Lt. G. M. Knight.	
H. Coy.	Capt. E. R. Hill.	
"	Lt. C. T. Martin.	
I. Coy.	Capt. & Bt. Maj. G. E. Begbie.	
"	Lt. R. W. H. Anderson	(Machine Gun).
"	Lt. C. P. M. Craigie Halkett.	
K. Coy.	Capt. A. A. Wolfe Murray.	
"	Lt. H. H. M. Harris.	
"	2nd Lt. W. N. Fraser.	
	Capt. & Adj. J. W. A. Cowan,	D. S. O.
	Lt & Qr. Mr. D. Finlayson.	
	Sgt. Maj. A. Stevens.	

Strength of Battalion on Embarkation all ranks I, III.

Major Kelham H. R. was promoted Lt.-Col. to Command the Battalion.

Nov: 4th 1899.

Nov: 11th 1899.

S. S. "Aurania" reached Cape Town and on account of the critical state of affairs on the western side, the Battalion received orders to disembark at this port and entrain at once for the front. From this date the Battalion was employed in Guarding the Railway, with head-quarters at Victoria Road and detachments at Beaufort West, Krom River, Richmond Road, and Deelfontein.

Nov: 19th 1899.

Battalion concentrated at De Aar and the Highland Brigade was formed, consisting of 2nd Bn. Black Watch, 1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders and 1st Bn. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. At this time the Battalion went into khaki trousers and puttees, discarding tartan trews for the time on account of their being so conspicuous, and officers discarded swords, wearing men's belts and carrying rifles to assimilate themselves to the men in action.

Nov: 21st 1899

The Battalion moved to Orange River Bridge where it remained with the Brigade until after the battles of Belmont and Graspan had been fought by Lord Methuen.

Nov: 23rd and
Nov. 25th.

Nov: 28th 1899
Battle of Modder
River.

Moved up by train arriving at Modder River about 4 p. m. while the battle was in progress. Remained in reserve and moved off at midnight to our left and crossed the river unopposed with the rest of Lord Methuen's Division, as it was found that the enemy had withdrawn during the night to the Spytfontein and Magersfontein hills 8 miles north. The Battalion with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders were attached to the 9th Brigade under General Pole Carew until the remainder of the Highland Brigade joined Lord Methuen from Orange River.

Decr: 6th 1899

Major E. A. C. Garland joined the Battalion on appointment as 2nd in Command.

Decr: 10th 1899
Battle of
Magersfontein.

The Highland Brigade, together with one Brigade Division Royal Field Artillery, one Battery Royal Horse Artillery, one Battery Howitzers and 9th Lancers left Modder River at 2 p. m. and advanced

toward the Boer position at Magersfontien. The advance guard, composed of the Black Watch, came into touch with the Boers about 3 miles north and our Artillery shelled the position till dusk, when the Brigade lay down in heavy rain till midnight.

At 12 midnight the Brigade marched off in mass of quarter-Column in the following order. Black Watch, Seaforth Highlanders, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders and 1st Highland Light Infantry. A rope was at first used to direct the left of the Column but was afterwards taken away, which rendered it very difficult for the rear Companies to keep touch as the night was pitch dark and rain falling in torrents.

The original orders were for the Black Watch to guard against a flank attack from the right. The Seaforth's and Argyle's to assault in front the Highland Light Infantry in support. Shortly after 4 a. m. when it was just getting grey, the Brigade with the exception of a few of the leading Companies being still in mass, the Boers opened a crushing fire at short range.

**Battle of
Magersfontein.**

The Brigade for a short time was thrown into confusion, but the Highland Light Infantry quickly reformed and advanced in extended order up to about 800 yards from the hill when it was found impossible to advance further. The Artillery shelled the ridge during the whole of the day.

About midday the 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders advanced in support of the Highland Brigade but with a few exceptions failed to reach the firing line. About 3-30 p. m. it was found impossible to get further, and orders were given to retire and the Brigade reformed in rear of the guns, and retired about 2 miles from the hills and bivouacked for the night. The men got a meal about 7 p. m; the first food they had received since the previous evening.

**Battle of
Magersfontein.**

The Brigade was under arms at daybreak and at midday received orders to return to Modder River.

Decr: 12th 1899.

**Casualties at
Magersfontein.**

Capt. Lambton and Capt. & Adj. Cowan D. S. O. and 14 N. C. Os. & men were killed, and Lt. Col. H. R. Kelham, Capt. J. Richardson, Capt. C. E. Noyes, Capt. A. A. Wolfe Murray, Lt. A. J. Marten, 2nd Lt. G. M. Knight, 2nd Lt. W. N. Fraser, and 67 N. C. Os. & men wounded.

The following officers, warrant officers N. C. Os. and men were mentioned by Lord Methuen in his despatches, Major E. A. C. Garland, Major Hon. H. J. Anson, Capt. J. Richardson, Capt. A. A. Wolfe Murray, Sgt. Major Stevens, Sgt. G. McDowall for gallantry in carrying messages under fire. L/C D. Fraser, Sgt. Piper John Ross, & Piper McLellan for rallying men and taking them forward playing on their pipes. Ptes. J. Peat, W. Richmond & J. Stewart. Corpl. J. Shawl for gallantry in charge of the Regimental Stretcher bearers and in tending the wounded under fire.

Corpl. Shawl was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in this action, Sgt. Maj: Stevens, Sgt. McDowall, Sgt. Piper Ross, Piper McLellan received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

Jany: 10th 1900.

All outposts were heavily reinforced on account of expected counter attack on Modder River Camp by the Boers and the work of entrenching and outpost duty was exceptionally heavy all this month.

**Jany: 15th 1900.
Reconnaissance in
Force.**

The Highland Light Infantry and Seaforth Highlanders took part in a reconnaissance in force with a large number of guns up to within 2000 yards of the Magersfontein position, returning at dusk without the Infantry becoming engaged. It again took part in a reconnaissance when one of the Boer guns was knocked out of action.

Jany: 18th 1900.

**Jany: 23rd 1900.
Draft.**

A draft of 59 N. C. Os. and men arrived from the Battalion details at Devonport under Lt J. J. Ronald.

Jany: 23rd 1900.

General Hector McDonald arrived and assumed command of the Highland Brigade.

The Highland Brigade with 2 Squadrons of the 9th Lancers, 63rd Battery Royal Field Artillery and one Company Royal Engineers moved from Modder River down the south bank of the Reit River to Fraser's Drift, and moved on to Koodoosberg Drift the following day. Intense heat was experienced during this march—one man succumbing to sunstroke.

Feb: 3rd 1900
Expedition to
Koodoosberg.

The Picquets of the Battalion on the Koodoosberg were heavily attacked by the Boers and reinforcement's had to be sent up.

Feb: 5th 1900.

On the 7th the companies of the Battalion on the Berg and part of the Seaforth Highlanders were heavily engaged all day with considerable loss but finally drove the Boers off the far edge of the ridge.

The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders were engaged on the South Bank of the River.

The Cavalry Brigade and Horse Artillery arrived from Modder River about dusk, too late to be of any use. On the 8th the force advanced and found the country clear and started back for Modder River Camp at Sundown, arriving at Modder on the 9th.

During the fighting at Koodoosberg the Battn. had 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

While the Brigade had been absent at Koodoosberg Lord Roberts had massed his force at Modder river preparatory to the big advance on Bloemfontien. Lord Roberts visited the Highland Brigade Camp on Feb. 10th and addressed the men.

Feb: 10th 1900.

A draft of 35 N. C. Os. & men joined from the base at Capetown.

Feb. 10th 1900.

The Highland Brigade together with the 19th Brigade.—General Smith-Dorrien—(D. C. L. I. 2nd K. O. S. B. 1st. Bn. Gordon Highlanders & Canadians) formed into the 9th Division Commanded by General Sir Henry Colville.

Feb: 12th 1900,
Advance into the
Free State

Jan: 12th 1900.

The Brigade left Modder River by Enslin where it started on the main advance into the Free State. After crossing the Reit River moved on Jacobsdal. A very large convoy which was left at Waterval Drift with insufficient escort was captured by the Boers.

**Lt. Craigie Halkett
killed at De-kiel
Drift.**

Feb: 16th 1900.

**Battle of
Paardeberg.**

The same day Lt. C. P. M. Craigie Halkett who was following the Brigade with stores and a handful of men, encountered the Boers at De-Kiel Drift and was killed defending his wagon. On reaching the Modder River at Klip Kraal the Battalion was detached to hold Klip Drift an important point on the Road from Jacobsdal to Bloemfontien. During this time the battle of Paardeberg was fought.

The Battalion was employed escorting convoys of supplies and prisoners between Jacobsdal and Paardeberg four companies of the Battalion receiving the clasp for Paardeberg.

March 5th, 1900.

Battalion marched to Jacobsdal and relieved General Wavell's Brigade and remained holding the town until March 14th when the town was evacuated and the Battalion marched to Modder River.

A draft of 42 N. C. Os. and men joined from England under 2nd Lieutenants R. C. Campbell and R. C. W. Alston on March 8th. The Battn. proceeded by rail to Naawwpoort on March 15th.

Volunteer Corps.

A company composed of 3 Officers and 110 N. C. Os. and men from the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the regiment under Capt. D. S. Morton joined the Battalion on March 19th. This company worked as a ninth company of the Battalion throughout the war.

April 5th, 1900.

Battalion left Naawwpoort by rail to rejoin the Highland Brigade at Bloemfontein but was detrained at Bethany Station on account of the disaster which had occurred near Reddersburg and remained to protect the Railway Bridge.

April 11th, 1900.

On 11th April the Battalion joined General Cherm-

side's Division at Reddersburg (attached), marched on the 14th with General Sir Leslie Rundle's force to the relief of Wepener where the Colonial Division was surrounded by the Boers. The force came in contact with the Boers who were holding a strong position covering Dewetsdorp on the 20th April and the Battalion took part in 5 days fighting until Dewetsdorp was occupied on the 26th April.

Action outside
Dewetsdorp
April 20—26—19'0.

The Battalion left Gen. Chermiside's Division and marched by itself to rejoin the Highland Brigade at Bloemfontein which was reached on April 30th.

A draft of 96 N. C. Os. and men (Reservists and Militia Reservists under Capt. Jones 3rd H. L. I. 2nd Lieutenants Gibson and Stevenson joined the Battalion. The whole Regiment was reclothed in Khaki Serge and left next day rejoining the Highland Brigade at Waterval Drift on the Modder.

Battn. rejoins the
Highland Brigade.

Highland Brigade advanced north on Winburg and was in action with the Boers at Susannahfontein on May 4th and occupied Winburg on the 6th May.

Action at
Susannahfontein
May 4th 1900.

They remained in occupation until May 22nd.

Orders having been received for the Brigade to occupy Heilbron by the 29th the Brigade marched on 22nd to Ventersburg coming into touch with the Boers, on the 25th and on 26th the Battalion took part in the engagement at Blaenberg outside Lindley. The Boers continued to harass the march on the three succeeding days but the object of reaching Heilbron was accomplished in spite of 5 days opposition. The Brigade had marched 130 miles in 8 days and as there were only some 50 mounted men with the force the Infantry had to move very widely extended over rough ground on very short rations. The following order was issued to the troops on 31st May 1900 by Gen. Sir Henry Colville.

Actions on 25th, 26th
(Blaenberg) 27th,
28th (Neechte print)
and 29th
Rietfontein.

"The Lt. General wishes to express his thanks and appreciation to the troops under his command for the magnificent work which they have done in the

march to Heilbron which he will not fail to bring to the notice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at the earliest opportunity."

While at Ventersburg the Highland Brigade were served out with grey felt hats which were worn by the regiment looped up on the left side with tartan patch and bunch of small cocks feathers. The Highland Brigade remained at Heilbron until July 1st during which time the Boers were in close investment of the place and food was very scarce.

June 19th 1900.

A draft of 91 N. C. Os. and men under 2nd Lt. H. M. Craigie Halkett arrived from the main line with Lord Methuen's force.

On June 27th General Hector Macdonald assumed command of the force from General Colville.

July 3rd 1900.
Brigade joins Genl.
Sir Archd Hunter's
Division.

On July 1st the Highland Brigade left Heilbron to join Sir Archd. Hunter's force to operate in the Eastern Free State; The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders being left to Garrison Heilbron—and joined General Hunter at Frankfort on the 3rd July.

July 9th 1900.

General Hunter occupied Bethlehem.

A strong force of Boers (Free Staters) had at this time occupied the Wittebergen to the south of Bethlehem.

July 23rd & 24th
Action at
Reteifs Nek.

General MacDonald's force left on the 22nd and after a night spent in pouring rain attacked Reteifs Nek, a pass into the Wittebergen, the high hills on each side of which were strongly held. Little impression was made on the position on the 23rd and casualties were heavy. The H. L. I. and Black Watch suffered most, but during the night some companies of the regiment succeeded in gaining a commanding position en masse on the heights above the pass and the enemy were forced next day to retire. The Battalion lost 6 killed and 23 wounded in this action.

The following officers N. C. Os and men were mentioned in despatches—Capt. and Bt. Maj. G. E. Begbie, Col.-Sgt. J. Cameron, Sgt W. Christie and Pte. Burnett. Major Begbie subsequently received the D. S. O. and C. S. Cameron and Pte. Burnett the distinguished conduct medal.

Mentions and
Rewards.

On the 25th the force moved round to opposite Naauwpoort Nek, another pass of the Wittebergen, and on the 26th was engaged at Bramjeeshock with a small force of Boers and on July 29th advanced against Naauwpoort Nek which was found to be occupied and news was received that the whole of the Boer army in the Wittebergen under General Prinsloo had surrendered.

Action at
Bramjeeshock.

Surrender of
Genl. Prinsloo.

The Highland Brigade moved on Harrismith which was occupied on the 4th Aug. and afterwards moved back to Bethlehem, on Aug. the 8th, and Lindlay (Aug. 12th) when orders were received to move to Heilbron, instead of Kroonstad as originally ordered.

On Aug 14th while the Brigade was on the march it was attacked by a large force of Boers with 6 guns on the flank at Wutpoort farm, identically the same spot as on the 29th May.

Action at Willpoort
Augt 14th 1900.

The regiment was sent out to clear the hills on the flank and suffered heavily before the enemy were dislodged. In this action 2nd Lt. L. F. Gibson and four men were killed and Lt. Col. Kelham (severely) 2 Sergts and 28 men were wounded.

The names of the following officers N. C. Os. and men were forwarded for mention. Major E. A. C. Garland and Lt. T. C. McKenzie R. A. M. C. Capt. A. W. Jones, 3rd Bn. H. L. I. and Capt. N. Jarvie, 4th Bn. H. L. I. (attached) Col. Sgt. A. Pake, Sgt. M. McPhail, (severely wounded) Sgt. Smith (severely wounded) Pte. E. Simpson (severely wounded) and Pte. W. Rook.

Augt. 15th 1900.

Heilbron was re-occupied on 15th August the Brigade remaining till the 26th when it marched to Kroonstad which was reached on 29th. The Seaforth Highlanders were left to garrison Heilbron.

Augt. 29th 1900.
Kroonstad.

On Sept. 3rd the Brigade left Kroonstad for Winburg reaching the latter place on the 7th September.

Sept. 13th 1900
Capture of Boer
Convoy at
Karreefontein.

On Sept. 11th the Brigade left Winburg for the south afterwards proceeding down the Pet River and on the 13th surprised a Boer Convoy in the act of crossing the river near Karreefontein, completely routing it and capturing and destroying over 40 wag-gons. Lovats Scouts who had been with the Brigade since June greatly distinguished themselves.

The Brigade advanced into the Doornberg as part of a combined enveloping movement which however was unsuccessful.

On Sept. 19th a draft of 1 Sergt. and 87 men joined the Battalion from England.

Oct. 2nd 1900.
Highd. Bde. broken
up.

The Brigade subsequently marched north to Kaalfontien Bridge on the Valsch River and to Kroonstad on Oct. 2nd when the Highland Brigade was broken up.

A draft of 103 N. C. Os. & men joined the Battn. at Kroonstad.

The Regiment moved down by train to Bloemfontein next day.

Battn. broken up
into detachments to
garrison Wepner
Dewetsdorp, Smith-
field and Roux-
ville.

Head Quarters and 3 Companies (B. I, & K.) proceeded to Wepner leaving two Companies (A and the Volunteer Coy.) under Maj. Anson at Dewetsdorp—Maj. Garland with 2 Companies (G. & H.) garrisoned Smithfield and Capt. Richardson, Rouxville with D. & F. Coys.

Novr. 2nd 1900.

Early in November the Volunteer Service Coy. left Dewetsdorp for Bloemfontien and afterwards garrisoned Bethany station on the railway till relieved in May 1901.

On November 18th Dewetsdorp which was held by 3 Companies of the Gloucester Regt. and two guns, in addition to "A" Coy. 1st Highland L. I. was attacked by Commdt. C DeWet with over 2000 men. Fighting continued until the 23rd November, when the Garrison was obliged to surrender.

Siege of
Dewetsdorp
Nov. 18th-23rd-1900.

The Company of the Regiment had a proportion of the casualties losing 3 men killed and Lt. Milne Home and 22 N. C. Os. & men wounded.

The following N. C. Os. & men were recommended for mention ; Pte. C. Kennedy, Pte. J. Davison, Pte W. Kemp and Pte. J. Wilson. Pte C. Kennedy, subsequently received the Victoria Cross for carrying Pte. Cameron who was mortally wounded from the position to the Hospital under heavy fire and for subsequently carrying a message under fire when he himself was dangerously wounded.

On the 6th December a half Coy. of the Regiment was attacked at Commissie Bridge on the Caledon River; the following account was wired by General Macdonald then Commanding at Aliwal north.

Attack on
Commissie Bridge
December 6th.

A small party of the Regiment under 2nd Lt. Blair at Commissie Bridge was summoned to surrender on the evening of the 6th Decr. by a force of Boers presumably under DeWet. 2nd Lt. Blair refused and opened fire causing 3 casualties. Firing then ceased. At 7 a. m. on the 7th Decr. the enemy started shelling the post with 2-15 Pounders and advanced, dismounted, by 2 sprints to within 800 yards of the post. A heavy fire was kept up for four hours till at midday the Boers retired. 2nd Lt. Blair's presence of mind and resolution are in the General's opinion worthy of all praise.

2nd Lt. Blair and Sgt. T. Davidson were mentioned in despatches for this defence.

N. C. Os. & men left the Battn. in Decr. to form Section of M. I.

1901
Jany. 31st
Wepner evacuated.

Wepner was evacuated on 31st Jany. 1901. and Head Quarters entered Basutoland and marched through that country to Aliwal North, being the first British Troops to pass through the country. The natives were most cordial.

On Jany. 8th Smithfield & Rouxville were also evacuated and the half Battalion under Major Garland with 2 guns 82nd Field Battery, and 300 mounted men were occupied in clearing the Rouxville district of supplies.

Battalion holding
the Orange-River.

Head Quarters reached Aliwal North on Feb. 14th and received orders to hold the drifts on the Orange River between Aliwal North and Bethulie Bridge.

Head Quarters were established at Commissie drift on the Stormberg spruit and $\frac{1}{2}$ Battalion under Major Garland which had crossed from the Free State was at Jackalsfontien 12 miles west both in support of small detachments at all the important drifts. "A" Coy. rejoined head quarters by rail from Bloemfontien.

June 1901
Battalion Garrison-
ing Queenstown
Maraisburg Molteno
and Dordrecht

On 31st of May the Battalion was withdrawn from the Orange River and proceeded by rail southward, Head Quarters (A. G. & I. Coys.) to Queenstown, F. Coy. (Capt. Jones) Tarkastad and subsequently to Maraisburg, (B. & K. Coys.) Capt. Hamilton to Molteno (& H. & D. Coys.) Major Garland to Dordrecht. Head Quarters moved from Queenstown on 30th June to Dordrecht. "K" Coy. (Lt. Ronald) left Molteno and occupied Jamestown being replaced by "I" Coy. (Maj. Begbie). On July 2nd Major Garland left with A. & H. Coys. to occupy Barkly East.

On July 3rd the 2nd Vol: Ser Coy. consisting of Major P. Hendry 2 Officers & 113 N. C. Os. & men joined the Battalion from Bethany where they had relieved the 1st Vol: Coy. in May.

On July the 9th H. & the Vol: Company & 1 Gun proceeded to Barkly East with a convoy.

A. & H. Coys. returning to Dordrecht, on completion.

On August 1st Head Quarters moved to Aliwal North to form the new Blockhouse line along the Orange River, all other detachments rejoining during the month except Barkly East (G. Coy. Capt. Kays) Jamestown (K. Coy. Lt. Ronald) Maraisburg (Capt. Jones) F. Coy.

Battalion occupies Blockhouses along the Orange-River.

"A" "D" Vol: Serv: Coy. & "B." Coys. occupied Blockhouses from Aliwal north to Bethulie about 90 miles under Lt. Col. Kelham whose head quarters were in Aliwal.

Two Coys. (H. & I.) occupied from Aliwal to the Herschel border under command of Major Garland.

On Sept. 16th a draft of 200 N. C. Os. & men joined the Battn. from 2nd Battn. at Aldershot

In August F. Coy. moved from Maraisburg to Molteno. Draft of 104 N. C. Os. & men joined at Aliwal north.

Feb. 5th 1902

The Battalion remained in Blockhouses throughout the winter, (nothing eventful occurred) being constantly occupied in making the River impassible throughout its length.

In April the companies were withdrawn from Barkly East and Jamestown and moved on to the river to strengthen the line.

1902 April
3rd Vol. Coy.
arrives.

On April the 2nd Vol: Service Coy. quitted Aliwal on relief by the 3rd Vol: Coy which consisted of 61 N. C. Os. & men under 2nd Lt. Leckie Ewing 2nd H. L. I.

Peace was signed on May 31st.

Declaration
of Peace.

Battalion was ordered to concentrate at Aliwal. On June 2nd a detachment under Capt. Hill of 10 N. C. Os & men who had served throughout the

June.

Campaign left to embark for home to represent the regiment at the King's Coronation.

The following is a complete list of honours and awards granted to officers, Warrant officers, Non-commissioned officers and men, who served with the Battalion during the War.

To be companion of the most honorable order of the Bath.

Lt. Col: H. R. Kelham, mentioned in despatches London Gazette 16-4-01 & 29-7-02.

To be companion of the distinguished Service Order.

Major E. A. C. Garland, mentioned in despatches London Gazette 16-3-00.

Major J. Richardson, mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01.

Capt. & Bt. Major G. E. Begbie. Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01.

To be Brevet Major

Capt. & Adj: R. W H- Anderson mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01.

Awarded Honorary rank of Captain.

Lt. and Q. Mr. D. Finlayson, mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01, and 29-7-02.

AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Corpl. J. Shawl, for gallantry at Magersfontein when in charge of Regtl. Stretcher Bearers and in tending to the wounded under fire, London Gazette 16-3-00.

Pte. C. Kennedy at Dewetsdorp for carrying Pte.

Cameron who was mortally wounded from the position to the Hospital under heavy fire, and for subsequently carrying a message under fire when he was dangerously wounded.

The following were awarded the medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

Sgt. Major A. Stevens, mentioned in despatches
London Gazette 16-3-00 Magersfontein.

Col.-Sgt. J. B. Cameron mentioned in despatches
London Gazette 10-9-01. Retiefs Nek.

Sgt. Piper J. Ross } mentioned in despatches London
Sgt. G. McDowall } Gazette 16-3-00. Magersfontein.

Piper McLellan } mentioned in despatches London
Corpl. D. Fraser } Gazette 16-3-00. Magersfontein.

Pte. J. Burnett, mentioned in despatches London
Gazette 10-9-01. Retiefs Nek.

Sergt. J. McGuchan mentioned in despatches London
Gazette 29-7-02. Transport Sergt.

On June 22nd the Battalion moved down by train to Port Elizabeth to garrison the place and moved into standing camp at Fort Nottingham above the town.

Battalion Garrisons
Port Elizabeth.

Demobilization was proceeded with ; parties being despatched home as follows.

Battalion
Demobilization.

July	5th	100	N. C. Os. & men.
August	5th	49	" "
"	21st	200	" "
"	22nd	31	" "
"	27th	162	" "
September	15th	27	" "
"	25th	58	" "

On Aug. 10th a draft of 120 N. C. Os. and men joined the Battn from the 2nd Battalion.

Draft.

Annual Inspection.

On 31st Decr. the Battn. was inspected by Maj. Gen. Sir H. H. Settle Commdg. Cape Colony District.

1903
January move to
Egypt.

On Jan. 12th 1903 the Battalion embarked on Transport (P. & O.) S. S. "Plassy" for passage for Egypt landing at Suez on Jan. 31st and proceeded by train to Cairo and occupied Kasr-el-Nil Barracks in relief of the 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.

The strength of the Battalion arriving in Egypt was 16 Officers 692 N. C. Os and men.

Manœuvres

From March 12th to 23rd the Battn. took part in Manœuvres along the Mokattam hills and from Helouan to the Pyramids.

On March 28th 1903 Major Gen. Sir R. Talbott presented the Queens Medal to the Officers N. C. Os. and men of the Battn. who had earned it in the late war in South Africa.

*Roll of Officers who served with the Battalion during the
South African War 1899—1902.*

RANK AND NAME.				FROM.	TO.	REMARKS.
Lt. Col.	...	H. R. Kelham	...	Octr. 99	May 02	In command. Wounded (slight) Magersfontein and (severe) Wit. poort mentioned twice in despatches 16-4-01 & 29-7-02. Awarded C B.
Major	...	E. A C. Garland	...	Decr. 99	"	As 2nd in command. Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 16-3-00 Awarded D. S. O
"	...	Hon. H. J. Anson	...	Octr. 99	Jan. 01	Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 16-3-00 and 10-9-01 Invalided Home, after Capture of Dewetsdorp.
"	...	J Richardson	...	"	May 02	Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01 Awarded D. S. O.
"	...	G. C I Stockwell	...	Mar. 00	Sept. 00	Attached to Battn. from special service March 00 to September 00 when he was appointed Brigade Major Highland Brigade. Awarded D. S. O. despatches London Gazette 17-6-02.
Major	...	H. F. Kays	...	{ Jan. 00 { Mar. 01	July 00 May 02	In command of "G" Coy.
Capt.	...	A A Wolfe Murray	...	{ Oct 99 { Feb 02	July 00 May 02	Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 16-3-00 and 10-9-01.
"	...	C. E. Noyes	...	Novr. 99	Decr. 99	Invalided from wounds Magersfontein.
"	...	A. F. Lambton	...	"	"	Killed at Magersfontein.
"	...	J. W. A. Cowan D.S.O....	...	"	"	Killed at Magersfontein.
"	...	E. R. Hill	...	Octr. 99	May 02	Throughout the war in Command of 'H' Coy.

RANK AND NAME.			FROM.	TO.	REMARKS.
Capt. & Bt. Maj.	G. E. Begbie	...	Octr. 99	May 02	Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01 awarded D. S. O. Commdg. "L." Coy.
Capt.	W. M. F. Hamilton	...	"	"	Throughout the war in Command of "B." Coy.
"	C. E. Andrews	...	Nov. 99	June 00	Promoted to 2nd Highland L. I.
"	A. N. E. Browne	...	"	Feb. 00	Subsequently as Divisional Sig. Officer 5th Division and on staff. Mentioned in despatches.
Capt. & Bt. Maj.	R. W. H. Anderson	...	Oct. 99	May 02	As Adjutant of the Batta. from 11-12-99 mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01 awarded Brevet of Major.
Capt.	T. F. Murray	...	Feb. 00	April '1	Attached from 2nd Batta. H. L. I.
"	J. J. Ronald	...	Jan. 00	April 02	Promoted Captain 2nd H. L. I.
Lieut.	T. P. Milne Home	...	Nov. 99	Nov. 00	Wounded at Dewetsdorp
"	A. W. D. Gussen	...	Decr. 99	Sept. 01	Attached from 2nd H. L. I.
"	A. J. Marten	...	Oct. 99		January 1901 in command of No. 3 armoured Train. Mentioned in despatches
"	H. R. Bruce	...	"	Jan. 01	Transferred to Irish Guards.
"	C. T. Martin	...	"	May 02	
"	C. P. M. Craigie Halkett	...	"		Killed in action at De-Kiel Drift 15-2-00.
"	T. A. Pollok Morris	...	"	"	From July 1900 as Transport Officer.
"	H. H. M. Harris	...	{ Oct. 99 Feb. 01	April 00 May 02	
"	W. N. Fraser	...	Oct. 99	Decr. 99	Invalided from wounds received at Magersfontein.
"	G. M. Knight	...	"	May 02	
"	D. A. Blair	...	"	"	Mentioned in despatches.
"	R. C. Campbell	...	Feb. 00	"	
"	R. C. W. Alston	...	"	"	
"	L. F. Gibson	...	May 00	Aug. 00	Killed at Witpoort 15-8-00.
"	F. H. L. Stevenson	...	"	May 02	
"	H. M. Craigie Halkett	...	June 00	"	During 1902 with 16th Bn. M. I.
"	A. I. McCulloch	...	Sept. 00	"	Subsequently with 12th Bn. M. I.
"	J. D. Blyth	...	Feb. 01	"	
"	G. Grey	...	"	"	
"	C. H. T. Whitehead	...	Oct. 01	"	
"	J. Inglis	...	"	"	
"	W. H. V. Cameron	...	"	"	
"	W. G. D. G. Rorison	...	"	"	
"	W. A. Malcolm	...	"	"	
"	Hon. P. J. L. Hore Ruthven	...	Mar. 01	"	
"	W. Mearns	...	Aug. 01	"	
Capt. & Qr. Mr.	D. Finlayson	...	Oct. 99	"	{ Mentioned in despatches London Gazette 10-9-01 and 29-7-02. Granted Hon. rank of Captain.
OFFICERS ATTACHED.					
Lieut.	T. C. McKenzie	...	Oct. 99	May 02	Royal Army Medical Corps.
"	D. D. Genn	...	"	Feb. 00	Kings Own Scottish Borderers.
Capt.	N. Jarvie	...	April 00	Aug. 00	4th Batta. H. L. I.
"	A. W. Jones	...	May 00	May 02	3rd " " " "
Lieut.	A. G. Thomson	...	Mar. 01	Decr. 01	3rd " " " "
"	R. E. W. Baird	...	June 01	Feb. 02	3rd " " " "
Captain	D. S. Morton	...	April 00	May 01	1st Vol. " " " "
Lieut.	J. Leisk	...	"	"	5th " " " "
"	J. Shearer	...	"	"	1st " " " "
Major	P. W. Hendry	...	July 01	April 02	5th " " " "
Lieut.	T. L. Jowitt	...	"	"	1st " " " "
"	G. Wingate	...	"	"	5th " " " "
2nd Lieut.	W. C. Leckie Ewing	...	April 02	Mar. 02	2nd Bn. H. L. I. 3rd Vol. Service Coy
Rev'd	R. H. Kerr	...	Oct. 01	"	Army Chaplains Department

General's Inspection.

The Battalion paraded on 25th August 1903 for inspection by Major General J. R. Slade on his taking over command of the troops in Egypt.

Move.

Head Quarters and 6 Companies of the Battalion moved from Cairo to Khartoum on change of station as follows:—

Hd. Qrs. D. F. & G. Coys. on 17-10-03 arriving at Khartoum on 25-10-03. Strength officers 10, other ranks 292.

H. I & K. Coys. on 29-10-03 arriving at Khartoum 6-11-03. Strength 9 officers, 315 other ranks.

A. & B. Coys. remained at Cairo being formed into Depot Coys of men under 20 years of age—time expired—sick etc.,

Annual Inspection.

On 15th, 16th and 17th December 1903 the Battn. was inspected by Colonel G. M. Bullock, C. B. who made the following observations on the inspection:—
 "The inspection of the battalion has been most satisfactory. The appearance and turn out of the troops" was very good, and they stood well under arms."
 "The conduct and sobriety of the battalion which" was not quite satisfactory in Cairo, has shown" marked improvement in Khartoum; and that improvement will doubtless continue. The extended" order drill, reconnaissance, entrenching, attack and" handling of arms were good. In view of the station" at present occupied by the battalion much attention" should be given to steady drill and close order" formations suitable to savage warfare. The formations adopted on the parade on Tuesday were too" open, and scattered, to be suitable to stop a rush" of a fanatical enemy. More attention should be given" to keep up efficiency in physical drill all the year" round. All ranks should be acquainted with the" detail of musketry drill.
 "Decentralisation of work should be aimed at and" initiative encouraged among the company commanders."

Presentation of Medals.

On 24th December 1903 the King's S. African medal was presented to those men of the battalion entitled to it by H. E. The Sirdar Major General

Sir F. R. Wingate, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.,
who made an appropriate address.

The following letter was received from Major
General Sir Bindon Blood K. C. B. Commanding
Boner Field Force in the beginning of 1898 along
with a flag surrendered to him by the Bonerwals.

Bonerwal
Flag
presented by
Sir Bindon Blood.

Dated Ambela Pass 17th Jany. 1898.

The Officer Commanding
1st Battn Highland Ligt Infantry
Sir,

I beg to send you a flag, surrendered here to
me by the Bonerwals, which I hope the officers of
your battalion will do me the honour of accepting.
All under my command join with me and with your
2nd Battn. now here, in remembering what the old
71st did on this spot. Believe me,

Yours faithfully
(Sd.) BINDON BLOOD,
Major General.

On 26th September 1904 the first party of the
regiment moved to Cairo en route for India. The
move was carried out in four parties, the last party
arriving in Cairo on 16th October 1904.

Move to India.

On 9th October 1904 a draft of 464 N. C. Os &
men for transfer to the reserve and to the second
Battalion was sent to England under Captain A. A.
Wolfe Murray on board H. M. H. T. "Dilwara."

Draft sent
to England.

On 23rd October the remainder of the Battalion
left Cairo, embarking the following day on H. M. H.
T. "Sicilia", at Suez, when they were joined by a
draft of 222 N. C. Os. & men from 2nd Battalion.

Draft from home.

The following telegram was received from Sir R.
Wingate, K. C. B. Governor General of the Sudan,
who was at the time at home on leave, shortly before
the departure of the Battalion from Khartoum.

Telegram from
Governor General
on departure of
Battalion from
Khartoum.

"On departure from Sudan of the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, I desire you to express to Colonel Garland and the officers and men of the Battalion my sincere regret at their departure and my warm appreciation of their excellent behaviour whilst quartered in Khartoum. I desire especially to compliment the officers on the manner in which they have co-operated with local authority in all matters appertaining to general welfare and I desire to express to the men how sensible I am of the manner in which they have conducted themselves towards their comrades in arms in the Egyptian army and towards the local inhabitants. The comradeship and good will which has characterised all ranks during their stay in Khartoum has engendered a feeling of great regret at their departure on the part of the Egyptian Army and the Civil Population. In bidding them farewell I wish them God speed and all success and prosperity in the future."

The Battalion landed at Bombay on 3rd November 1904, and arrived at Meerut on the 10th Novr. 04.

The strength of the Battalion on arrival in India was 21 officers. N C. O's & men 750.

On 20th March 1905 a draft of 1 officer and 72 rank & file arrived from the 2nd Battalion.

On 28th March the Battalion left Meerut for Chakrata, which was to be their hill station for the summer.

The following Regimental Establishment for year 1904-05 was issued with Army Orders dated June 1904.

Lt. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Second Lieutenanta.	Adjutant	Qr. Mr.	Total Officers.	Warrant officers.		Qr. Mr. Sgt.	Sgt. Inst. of Musketry.	Colour Sergts.	O. R. Sergt.	Sergt Drummer and Piper.	Armourer Sgt.	Pioneer Sergt.	Sgt. Cook.	Sergeants.	Total Sergts.	Drummers & Pipers.	O. R. Clerk.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total R. & F.	Total all ranks.
								Sgt. Major.	B. Mr.																
1	4	5	9	8	1	1	29	1	1	1	0	8	1	2	1	1	0	32	45	21	1	40	900	940	1032

On 3d July 1905 the following letter was received from Major M. Murray A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-chief to the regiment.

Clarence House, St. James S. W. dated 15-5-05
(London post mark 16-6-05.)

Dear Colonel, I am desired by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught to inform you that His Royal Highness, as Colonel-in-chief of the Regiment, has had a pipe banner made with his coat of arms which he has had sent to the 2nd Battalion at Edinburgh.

The Duke intended that the banner should be given to the regiment, so if the officers of the 1st Battalion are agreeable, His Royal Highness suggests that this banner be carried by the Pipe Corporal of whichever Battalion is serving at home at the time, being always handed over for this purpose to the home-coming Battalion. I have written to the 2nd Battalion who are quite agreeable to this proposal.

Believe me, yours very truly,

(Sd.) Malcolm M. Murray,

Major A. D. C.

On 12th May 1905. Major General A. G. F. Browne Commanding Garhwal Brigade visited Chakrata and inspected the barracks of the Battalion and companies doing annual musketry course on range.

Inspection.

On 3rd July Col: L. M. M. Hall, Commanding Garhwal Brigade, inspected the Battalion in Hill Manœuvres, on the termination of which he wrote,

"Training. The splendid condition of the men bears evidence of the time and labour expended in their physical training, and their activity on the hill side is remarkable, as showing how much can be done with men who have not been accustomed to such mountain climbing as is required in the Himalayas. No men fell out though the course was a fairly stiff one."

Inspection.

On 19th Sept 1905 Col. L. M. M. Hall, temporarily in Command of the VIIth Division visited Chakrata and completed the annual inspection of the Battalion by inspecting books, records etc.

Move from Chakrata.

On 24th October 1905 the Battalion left Chakrata for Dinapore, Dum Dum and Barrackpore, which were to be the new stations under the 1905—6. reliefs, two companies being sent temporarily to Delhi to relieve the detachment of Royal Irish Rifles during the Rawal Pindi manœuvres. Rejoining Hd. Qrs. in January 1906.

Draft from England.

On 6th November a draft of 82 rank and file under 2nd Lieut. W. Lilburn joined from the second Battalion.

Draft from England.

On 6th January 1906 a draft of 160 rank and file joined from the second Battalion.

Inspection.

On 12th, 13th, 15th & 16th January 1906. Brig: Gen: Sir J. R. Macdonald K. C. I., E. C. B. R. E. held the annual inspection of the Battalion, inspecting the Battalion in Field Manœuvres and in barracks. He stated in his report of the inspection. "The battalion is well officered. The men are keen, very 'smart and well turned out. The drill and instruction 'are good. The musketry has not yet been completed but the proportion of 2nd and 3rd class shots 'seems too high. The general condition of the Battalion is good, the health is good and I consider it fit 'for active service.

Inspection.

On 26th January 1906 Major General Sir E. M. Elliot K. C. B. D. S. O. inspected the Battalion on parade together with the remainder of the troops in garrison and afterwards went round barracks.

Draft from England.

On 11th February 1906 a draft of 40 rank and file joined from the second Battalion.

Draft from England.

On 12th March 1906, a draft of 40 rank and file joined from the second Battalion.

On 28th March 1906, a draft of 20 rank and file joined from the second Battalion. Draft from England.

On 16th November 1906, H. E. General the Right Hon'ble Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum G. C. B. O. M. G. C. M. G. R. E. Commander-in-Chief in India visited Dinapore and inspected the Battalion on company parades and in barracks.

Inspection.

The following letter was received by O. C. 1st H. L. I. on the 23rd December 1906 from Colonel W. R. Birdwood A. D. C. Military Secretary to H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India.

My dear Stockwell,

Lord Kitchener has asked me to send you the Transvaal Flag which goes to you by parcel post and which he promised you when he lately saw the Regiment at Dinapore. He asks me to say that it gives him the greatest pleasure to be able to give this present to the Mess of your Regiment which did such excellent work throughout the whole war in S. Africa.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd). W. R. BIRDWOOD.

The following answer was sent to Colonel Birdwood on December 24th 1906.

My dear Colonel,

In answer to your letter of 22nd Decr. I write to ask you to convey our respectful thanks to Lord Kitchener for presenting us with a Transvaal Flag an honour which we greatly value.

That the work done by the Battalion should have earned the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief is a source of deep satisfaction to all Ranks, both past and present.

Your Sincerely
(Sd). G. STOCKWELL.

Copy of letter relating to capture of Lt. James Roy at Fuentes D'onore, 5th May 1811.

APPENDIX.

CAMP NEAR ELVAS,

June 29th 1811.

SIR,

I beg to assure you in answer to your letter of the 3rd inst. that I will lose no opportunity of endeavouring to effect the exchange of your son Lieut. James Roy, who was taken prisoner on the 5th May in the village of Fuentes d'onore. I have hitherto made several enquiries and applications to this effect but I lament to say they have been quite unsuccessful owing to causes that did not depend upon Lord Wellington.

I am sorry it was not in my power to have announced this unfortunate event to you at the time it occurred, but I must take this occasion to assure you that it arose from no negligence or fault of Lt. Roy himself, but from circumstances not in his power to have foreseen or prevented.

It is moreover my duty to assure you that the Regiment as well as myself feel the loss of your son, and bewail it in common with yourself, and you may rest confident that his return to the 71st will be as grateful an event to his brother officers as to his own family.

We have received no account of Lt. Roy since his own letter from Salamanca of the 12th May, part of which was of such consequence that I sent it to Lord Wellington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most faithful humble servant,
(Sd.) H. CADOGAN, LT.-COL:
Highland Light Infantry.

APPENDIX.

CHATEAU DE MAZINGHAM
14th December 1816.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

"Believe me sincere, when I assure you that as an individual of the 71st, if there is one circumstance more than another, of which I am Regimentally vain it is that you commanded us for so many years, and thus impressed, I never can permit myself to think you entirely separated from the Corps"—

"This little Preamble is, I confess, designed to lead the way to the disclosure of an object that I have much at heart, and in the accomplishment of which, I have every reason to believe, the whole of the officers feel an equally powerful interest.

"We have received from our Colonel a magnificent pair of Colours, that are now lodged in the Orderly Room ready for delivery to the Regiment. I have fixed the 1st day of the New Year, for this important ceremony, and I have to convey to you the united wishes of the whole corps, not as our General of Division, but still more as our old and revered Commanding Officer, you would be so good as to present these Banners to the 71st Regiment.

"I need hardly observe how flattered and elated we should be, if Lady Elizabeth would condescend to perform this office with her fair hands, and indeed it is possible that at a more agreeable season, and in a more suitable situation, I should have presumed to make this request. but at the present time of the year, with such weather above, and such roads below, it appears unreasonable to even hint the subject."

I beg that if the 1st of the year would not suit your convenience, that you will name any other day.

I have the honor to be
 &c, &c., &c.,
 (Sd.) Thomas Reynell
 Lt. Col. 71st Lt. Infy. Commg.
 & Colonel.

Major General
 Sir Denis Pack K. C. B,
 &c., &c., &c.,

Copy of Sir Denis Pack's address to the 71st Regiment upon presenting the Colours—

"71ST. REGIMENT."

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, "it affords me the greatest satisfaction, at the request of "your Commanding Officer, Colonel Reynell, to have "the honor of presenting these Colours to you."

"There are many who could perform the Office "with a better grace, but there is no one believe me "who is more sensible of the merit of the Corps, or "who is more anxious for its honor and welfare."

"I might justly pay to the valour and good conduct "of those present, the compliments usual in such oc- "casions but I had rather offer the expression of my "regard and admiration of that excellent Esprit de "Corps, and real worth, which a Ten Years intimate "knowledge of the Regiment, has taught me so highly "to appreciate.—I shall always look back with plea- "sure to that long period, in which I had the good "fortune to be your Commanding Officer, and during "which time, I received from the officers the most "cordial and zealous assistance in support of discipline; "from the Non-commissioned Officers, proofs of the "most disinterested regard for His Majesty's Service "and the welfare of their Regiment; and I witnessed "on the part of the Privates and Corps at large, a "fidelity to their Colours in South America, as re- "markable under such trying circumstances, as their "valour has been at all times conspicuous in the Field. "I am most happy to think that there is no drawback "to the pleasure all should feel on this occasion. Your "former Colours were mislaid after a Fete given in "London to celebrate the Duke of Wellington's return "after his glorious termination of the Peninsular War, "and your Colonel, General Francis Dundas has sent "you these very handsome ones to replace them."

"On them are Emblazoned some of His Graces "Victories, in which the 71st bore a most distinguished "part, and more might be enumerated, which the

"Corps may well be proud of.—There are still in your Ranks valuable officers, who have witnessed the early glories of the Regiment in the East, and its splendid career since is fresh in the memory of all. Never indeed did the Character of the Corps stand higher, never was the fame of the British Arms, or the glory of the British Empire more pre-eminent than at this moment, an enthusiastic recollection which the sight of these Colours must always inspire."

"While you have your present Commanding Officer to lead you it is unnecessary for me to add anything to excite such a spirit, but was I called upon to do so, I should have only to hold up the example of those who have fallen in your own Ranks, and above all, point to the memory of that Hero who so gloriously fell at your Head."

January 13th 1817.

Quebec, 5th May, 1827.

Sir,

I am directed by the Magistrates residing in this city, assembled on public business, at a special session held at the court house this day, to express to you the sense they in common with their fellow-citizens entertain of the regular and orderly conduct of His Majesty's 71st Regiment of foot under your command during the time the regiment has been in garrison in this city, and now under orders for Montreal.

They beg you will accept and convey to the officers and men this tribute of the acknowledgements of the Magistrates in Quebec with their assurance that they will ever take an interest in, and be proud of every event, that can in any wise add to the well earned honor of this distinguished corps.

With every sentiment of respect for yourself personally and of good feeling and best wishes for the

welfare of the regiment on the part of my brother Magistrates.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Sd). ROBERT CHRISTIE,
Chairman Qr. Sessions.

HORSE GUARDS,
11th December 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the 1st Battalion of the 71st Regiment being permitted to bear on its Colors and appointments (in addition to any other Badges or Devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment) the word "Almaraz" in commemoration of the gallantry and good conduct evinced, by that Battalion at the storming of Almaraz in Spain on the 19th May 1812.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Sd). R. DARLING,
Dy. Adj. General.

Officer Commanding,
1st Battalion 71st Regt,

Recd. 21st Decr 1815.

HORSE GUARDS,
5th June 1816.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the 71st Regiment of Light Infantry, being permitted to bear on its Colors, and appointments, in addition to any other Badges or Devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment, the word "Vittoria" in commemoration of the very distin-

guished gallantry displayed by that regiment, in the battle of Vittoria on the 21st June 1813.

I have the honor to be &c.,
(Sd). HARRY CALVERT,
Adj. General.

Col. Reynell,
or Officer Commanding,
71st Light Infantry,
France. Recd. 13th June 1816.

HORSE GUARDS
6th May 1818.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the 71st Regiment being permitted to bear on its Colors and appointments, in addition to any other Badges or Devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the words,

“Roliea”
“Vimiera”
“Fuentes d’Honor”
“Pyrennees”
“Nive” and
“Orthes”

in commemoration of the distinguished services of the regiment at the battle of Roliea, on the 17th August 1808, at Vimiera on 21st August 1808 at Fuentes d’Honor in the month of May 1811, at Vittoria on 21st June 1813, in the Pyrennees in the month of July 1813, at the battle of Nive on the 9th, 10th, and 11th Decr. 1813, and at Orthes in the month of February 1814.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Sd.) H. V. CALVERT,
Officer Commanding, Adj. - General.
71st. Regt. Recd. 17th May 1818.

Horse Guards,
20th June 1821.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 71st Regiment bearing on its Colors and appointments, in addition to any other Badges or Devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment the Word "Hindoostan." in Commemoration of the distinguished Services of the Regiment, in the several actions in which it was engaged in India between the years 1780, and 1798.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Sd.) H. TORRENS,

Officer Commanding, Adjt.-General.
71st. Regt.
Chatham. *Recd. 26th June 1821.*

Copies of correspondence, relative to the officers of the Regiment wearing cap lines round the neck:—

No. $\frac{61002}{951}$.

Horse Guards,
WAR OFFICE,
23rd April 1880.

Sir,

I am to request that you will furnish me with a copy of the authority for the officers of the Regiment under your command wearing cap lines round the neck.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Sd.) A. Lyttelton Annesley Bt. Col.

A. A. G.

The

Officer Commanding
71st Regiment,
Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Castle
18th May 1880.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 23rd April 1880.
No. $\frac{61002}{951}$ I have the honor to inform you that having made all possible research, and enquiry on the subject of the long cap lines worn by the officers of the Regiment under my command, I find from the testimony of the oldest ex-officer alive, that they were worn, to the best of their belief by the officers from the time that the Regiment was transformed from a kilted to a Light Infantry Regiment in 1809. Major General I. Robertson. (late Asst. Adjt. General Northern Dist.) informs me in writing that they were worn when he joined in 1830, fifty years ago, this statement is corroborated by Major General Stope. C. B. now commanding in Scotland who joined the 71st in 1835, also by Sir Hew. Dalrymple late Lt. Col. 71st who joined the Regiment in 1835. When I myself joined in 1844 I was thoroughly impressed with the traditional idea that it was our special privilege to wear the long cap lines from the time that we obtained the distinction of being the only Highland Light Infantry Regiment in Her Majestys Service. They were worn by the officers of the Regiment in 1844.

In conclusion I have the honor to request that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to sanction the continuance of this time honored privilege by the 71st H. L. I. alone: a privilege hitherto so dearly prized as a distinctive Badge by the whole of the officers of the Regiment.

The Adjt. General
to the Forces
Horse Guards W. O.
London S. W.

I have &c.,
(Sd.) J. I. Macdonell Colonel
Lt. Col. 71st H. L. I.
Commanding 71st Highland L. Infy.

No. $\frac{6102}{961}$

Horse Guards
War Office S. W.
22nd May 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that His Royal Highness, having taken into consideration all the circumstances set forth therein, is pleased to approve of cap lines being continued to be worn by the officers 71st Foot.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) A. Lyttelton Annesley Col.
A. A. G. for A. G.

The
General Officer
Commanding
at Edinburgh.

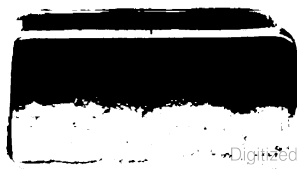


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